

## 13 killed, 100 injured, in street blast

From JOHN KERR in Glasgow

Thirteen people died and at least 100 others were trapped and injured, many of them seriously, in an explosion yesterday which demolished six shops in a terraced row at Busby Road, Clarkston Toll, on the outskirts of Glasgow.

The Scottish Gas Board said that workmen of the board had been working in the area. "We are clearly involved," a spokesman said last night. "My emergency aid was working at the time. There was a leak repaired early in the morning but we were not satisfied." He expressed the board's great sympathy with the victims, who included some of his own men.

While rescue operations were under way the police evacuated the area as a caution against further explosions. The BBC interrupted a play to warn motorists to keep away from the area and asked people concerned about relatives to contact the police.

## BSA work-in threatened

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

the Birmingham Small Company—the Midlands bicycle makers—issued a first patch of redundancy notices to 1,000 workers last night, plans to counter the by occupying the firm's factory.

Redundancies notified are the first of 3,000 which BSA is planning to cut its labour force by about 10 per cent to help ease its financial problems. The company's plight, and the effect on four forces, has prompted anger against both the government and the Government's apparent refusal to help industrial lame ducks.

Anger broke to the surface at a meeting of about 4,000 workers from the main factory and Heath when the steps were given authority to a "work in" on the same lines as the one at the Upper Clyde shipyards. Counter proposals at the meeting for strike action, or for acceptance of the redundancy notices, were decisively rejected.

The overwhelming support for a UCS-style "work in" is an indication of the extent to which workers have influenced rank-and-file thought in the trade union movement. There is little doubt, however, that a BSA "work in" stands only a slim chance of success, except as a massive protest designed to draw public attention to a situation that is bound to aggravate unemployment problems.

The mechanics of the new "work in" have not yet been decided, but there are obvious difficulties, some of which did not hamper the UCS workers. There is the problem of occupying an enclosed factory, a far more difficult task than taking control of a straggling shipyard. Secondly, there is the fact that one of BSA's main sources of trouble is the shortage of orders, which makes it doubtful that any workers taking part in the "work in" would be able to find any employment for themselves.

The BSA management itself could be expected to put up stiff resistance to a workers' takeover. Although the company was silent last night about the proposed "work in," it clearly has an interest in preserving its factory intact; it is, after all, not bankrupt.

As a first move, the shop stewards have formed a number of committees. Two of these will look after finance and propaganda; the main unions concerned, the engineers, the transport workers, and the vehicle builders, will almost certainly receive requests for a membership levy to support the BSA protests. Public collections, including some at football matches in the Midlands, are also planned.

The first moves towards a factory occupancy are not expected to be made until next week. Turn to back page, col. 2

is leak: 40 families (repeated) Monmouthshire, been evacuated from homes because a local is hot and emitting gas, said to be methane. Coal officials went to the tip night to carry out trial and find out the extent of danger.

nds down: Mini- purchase of Premium Bonds which can be at any one time will be from £1 to £2 from February 5. The move is to absorb administrative costs, the Minister of for the Treasury, Mr. Higgs, said yesterday.

led: Office girls at a lands chemical plant are at compensation for tight- aged at work. This fol- the girls' claim that their ts were being held by at the Albright and son works at Oldbury in Westshire.

anded: A naval fish- cruiser was last night ming to the rescue of m. Fogden, a young scien- stranded by high seas for 14 days on a. Behrman of the Monarch group only a tent for shelter. Fogden is studying sea-



The rear of the Glasgow shopping centre after the explosion

## More foresight than drama in EEC saga

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Will it go down in history as the Greatest Debate or the Six Days Bore? As they took the stage yesterday for the last act of the Common Market saga, MPs sounded determined that it should at least start on a high note.

"They set about the Foreign Secretary, who was carrying the first banner for Mr Heath and Europe, and harried him unmercifully. Though this was spirited enough while it lasted, it was hardly the sort of lift the occasion needed. To put it mildly, the dialogue has lacked the more inspirational qualities. We can hardly be expected at this stage to ride towards Europe with the panache of a cavalry charge, but so far the approach has looked more like that of a not very mobile grocery van, wondering whether to stay safely at the corner of the street or roll nervously down the hill.

Here, now, was Sir Alec in the chair. Would his trumpet voice set the ears of the Market veterans twitching? Unlikely, we thought, and we were right. Sir Alec, as is Sir Alec's way, trotted soberly and—give or take a few traffic hold-ups—steadily enough along the Dover Road. Nobody expected him to dwell overlong on such vulgar issues as the price of butter, any more than he would be likely to go into much detail—however urgently he was pressed to do so by Mr Denis Healey—about the prospects of a joint nuclear deterrent.

Sir Alec trotted along with quiet determination, in his well-bred, high-stepping way, and refused to be thrown by the noise. The last thing he sounded like was a man who expected to pick up any converts along that last, long mile of the dusty road. As Mr Healey remarked, all were by now in their entrenched positions, and such virtues as common sense, moderation, and reason were likely to be unopposed on both sides.

At first—assuming, as one must, that Sir Alec regarded his modest contribution as cool, moderate, and reasonable—he may have found himself agreeing with Mr Healey, on that point at least. There were howls of dissent at almost everything he said. Parliament, he suggested, was the proper place for the final decision to be taken. "No!" they shouted. "You're not getting away with that!"

Labour, Sir Alec gently recalled, had agreed in prin-

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ple to joining. "No!" they yelled again. Tory terms were not so different, Sir Alec then ventured to say, from the ones a Labour Government would have accepted. "No, No!" they howled.

There was little new in the speech, apart from an interesting aside or two, like the one in which Sir Alec confessed that he used to fear that the Community would be protectionist and exclusive. ("You feared right!" a Labour man shouted.) Well, whether the world became more protectionist or not, a home market of this size was vital to us. We must play our part in Europe's political evolution, and we must have our say in the changing pattern of its security.

"No!" they shouted again. They would hardly have made it clearer that they were going for a straight negative vote at the end of the day. And we could hardly help thinking what a long day it was going to seem. Then the storm seemed to blow itself out. The rest of the

## Lady Fleming freed

From our Correspondent

Athens, October 21

Pale but exuberant, Lady Fleming walked through the gates of Korydallos prison this afternoon to freedom and to an enthusiastic welcome from the small crowd waiting for her.

She then got into the car of her lawyer, George Mangakis, and drove to the one-room flat in Athens which she had not seen since her arrest 51 days ago. There, friends and flowers vied for space as she greeted her eight cats and answered a stream of telephone calls.

Three weeks ago a military tribunal had sentenced her to 16 months' imprisonment for attempting to help a political prisoner to escape. Today her petition for release on grounds of ill health was accepted by a civilian court in Piraeus which, after a rapid hearing, suspended her sentence for eight months.

Lady Fleming said: "Whatever happens I want to stay in Greece."

Picture, page 2

## Blue Nun and Covent Garden.

It might be Fonteyn. It might be Nureyev. A night at the Garden is always something special. And on these nights, Blue Nun completes the magic. It's a crisp Rhine wine. With a cool elegance that goes with every meal. Slightly chilled, Blue Nun turns a beautiful evening into a memorable one.



## Chairman leaves art panel

By our own Reporter

Ten days after being appointed chairman of the fine art panel of the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design, Mr Martin Froy has resigned.

His departure follows the resignation of 19 other members of the panel earlier this week. They said that they could not acquiesce in the "splintering" of art departments by merging the colleges into polytechnics.

Mr Froy said yesterday that he had not resigned at the same time as the other panel members because he was out of London on a sabbatical holiday when the series of meetings leading to the resignations took place.

The reasons behind his resignation are given in a letter to the Guardian, which appears on page 12 today.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Egypt accepts Sisco as go-between for Suez agreement

Cairo, October 21

Egypt is reported here to have agreed to an American suggestion designating a top State Department official as a go-between in negotiations for an Egyptian-Israeli interim agreement on re-opening the Suez Canal.

According to diplomats the man proposed for the job is Joseph Sisco, assistant Secretary of State, and one of the architects of America's Middle East policy in President Nixon's Administration. They said the plan was for Mr Sisco to have separate talks with the Egyptians and Israelis as the basis for a six-point plan for an interim canal accord as outlined by Mr Rogers in his speech to the United Nations' General Assembly on October 4.

## Lawyers anger Nixon

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 21 President Nixon, hitherto angry at opposition to his attempt to appoint "strict constructionists" to the Supreme Court, decided to take his fight to the nation in a television speech tonight.

The two nominees originally favoured by the Administration, Mr Herschel Friday, a Little Rock bond lawyer and Mildred Lillie, a California judge, were both declared "unqualified" today by the American Bar Association's Judiciary Committee. This damning assessment, the lowest ranking that the ABA can give, will, if the President sticks by his original choices, pose a major obstacle to Senate confirmation.

Some indication of Mr Nixon's anger with the ABA was provided today by the White House press secretary, Mr Ronald Ziegler. After announcing that the President would disclose his two nominations tonight, Mr Ziegler noted that the Bar Association had no veto power over appointments. Other Administration officials were much blunter in private, warning that the President might well short-circuit the ABA's influence by appointing to the Court.

The 13-member Congressional black caucus today charged that President Nixon was playing "an unscrupulous game of politics with the court" to gain political favour in the South at the expense of blacks and other minorities. Representative John Conyers (D-Mich) the leader of the caucus, said it was the people of America, black people and other minorities in particular, who would suffer the consequences of mediocrity and bigotry in a Supreme Court which would set feeble standards for already ailing judiciary system.

## Petrosian regrets...

The Soviet chess grand master, Tigran Petrosian, was recommended to rest by doctors yesterday, and the eighth game of his world championship eliminating series in Buenos Aires against Bobby Fischer of the United States was postponed until Sunday. Petrosian, who complained of stomach pains on Wednesday, is 41-21 in arrears in the 12-game series to decide who will challenge Boris Spassky for the world title.

## US move

Diplomats here say that Egypt is now waiting for the United States to move in accordance with the Sisco-for-middleman plan. They said Egypt agreed to Sisco's designation in talks between Rogers and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Riad, in New York earlier this month.

Mr Riad suggested that Mr Sisco's talks with the two sides should be held in the United States rather than in the Egyptian and Israeli capitals. In the Egyptian view, this would mean

## Fears of refugees 'exaggerated'

Rome, October 21

A Pakistan Government official said today the reluctance of East Pakistani refugees to return to their homes was based on "misinformation and exaggerated fears."

Mr M. A. Bajwa, joint secretary of the Pakistani Food and Agriculture Ministry, told the directors of the World Food Programme he hoped would relief for refugees would not deter them from returning "among their own people and in their own homes."

Mr Bajwa said Pakistan had done everything possible to create "conditions and atmosphere" to encourage refugees

from East Pakistan to return to their homes. "We are prepared to ally their apprehensions."

"In the context of relief to the displaced persons, we do share the anxiety of some people that while aid for humanitarian causes is a matter which must be commended, we hope that it does not act as a disincentive to their permanent rehabilitation among their own people and in their own homes."

"This is an approach which is not only in the best interests of these unfortunate people," Mr Bajwa said, "it is also conducive to harmonious relations between the two countries and it would also promote peace and harmony in the area." — UPI.

## British 'perversion'

Geneva, October 21 Two Lugano newspapers claimed today that sex education manuals written in Britain for schoolchildren were not so much for educational purposes as for "organised perversion." They called on the public education department to withdraw them immediately.

The demand follows a specific case of a teacher who initiated sex education classes and has been accused of being "negligent and insubordinate."

The parliamentary deputy for Tessen canton questioned the decision sharply, on the grounds that communal authorities had no right to interfere in the methods used by teachers. The cantonal state council replied that there had to be certain limits to ensure that the classroom did not "become a private school."

It added that the sex manuals in question could cause a fundamental change in relations between parents and children.



Lady Fleming, and one of her eight cats, at her flat in Athens after her release from prison

## Mission shots 'an outrage'

THE STATE DEPARTMENT today voiced "horror and outrage" over an incident last night in which four shots were fired at the Soviet mission in New York, narrowly missing four sleeping children. Mr William Rogers has personally telephoned the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, and the US Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr George Bush, condemned the shooting as "an outrageous, cowardly and hostile act."

## Safety second

MR KOSYGIN, guarded by scores of security personnel, has arrived in Montreal by special train on the second stop of his eight-day cross-Canada tour. After Monday's attack officials were not taking any chances. The Soviet Premier was surrounded with guards and his train pulled into a special siding which was patrolled by at least 40 plain clothes policemen 15 hours before his arrival.

## When in Rome

BILLY GRAHAM, the American Protestant evangelist, is going to Italy next week to discuss the possibility of staging a crusade in Rome. He has been invited by Italian evangelical groups but they are insisting that Dr Graham has no contact whatsoever with the Vatican. It is not known if he has accepted this condition.

## Drowned

THE BODY of a man washed ashore near Tarragona, on the Spanish Mediterranean coast, was identified yesterday as that of Mr Jack MacKenzie, a 57-year-old British journalist from Glasgow. He was reported missing a month ago while on holiday in Spain.

## 15 held for court rescue plot

Istanbul, October 21

Police have arrested 15 people after breaking up a plot to rescue a group of 27 men and women on trial for their part in the kidnapping and murder of the former Israeli Consul-General, Mr Ephraim Elrom, the Izmir martial law commander announced today.

The announcement came shortly after the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne had left Izmir in the royal yacht Britannia for the resort of Kusadasi and the ruins of Ephesus as part of a week-long state visit to Turkey.

The martial law commander, Admiral Cemal Suer, said the arrests had been made between October 15 and today. Among the 12 men and three women detained in Bingol, Erzurum, aged 27, who has been sought since Mr Elrom was found shot dead in an Istanbul flat in June.

Among the 15 people held in connection with the plot were three girls, one a Cypriot, Admiral Suer said.

He alleged that the group had plotted to kidnap senior NATO officers, senior public officials, and prominent foreign business

men, whom they planned to hold to ransom for the freedom of Maher Cayan and his associates now facing a military court in Istanbul.

Cayan and 26 others have been on trial for two months. The death sentence has been demanded by the prosecution for 13 of them, including four girls. The main charge against them is one of attempting to overthrow the constitutional regime by force and to set up a single-class dictatorship.

Cayan is alleged to be the leader of the Istanbul cell of the underground "People's Liberation Army," which has claimed responsibility for a number of acts of violence including the kidnapping of Mr Elrom, five American servicemen, and the young son of an Istanbul physician. It also claims to have carried out a number of bank robberies.

Today's announcement said the detained group had rented a flat in the centre of Izmir where they prepared their plan of action. It called on the population of Izmir to exert the utmost vigilance and to report any suspicious persons immediately. — Reuter.

## Death for Manson associate

Los Angeles, October 21

Charles Watson was given the death sentence here today for his part in the Tate-Labianca murders. Similar sentences have already been passed on four other members of the Charles Manson family convicted for the seven killings.

Watson (29), was refused a possible penalty of life imprisonment by the same jury of six men and six women which convicted him of first degree murder. They rejected his plea of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Manson and three women followers Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel, and Leslie Van Houten, were sentenced to death at the first trial which Watson avoided by contesting extradition from his home state of Texas.

In evidence here Watson admitted that he took part in all seven killings at the home of Sharon Tate and Leno Labianca. His defence was based on evidence by psychiatrists that he was psychotic and blindly following the orders of Manson.

## Franco faces tough test

From our Correspondent

Madrid, October 21 Spanish police, on patrol side the Seat automobile factory in Barcelona, are believed to be under strict orders to avoid any provocation likely to worsen the tense labour conditions which have spread through Spain. About 25,000 workers are locked out.

No new violent incident have been reported since the opening fire on striking workers in Barcelona on Monday. At least one worker was seriously injured and five more policemen were also hurt.

The real test may be tomorrow night, when the shifts are due to return to work, or on Monday when morning workers are due to report. The weekend may decide in what is probably the most significant workers' struggle to the Franco regime since the past 30 years.

Perhaps the most significant fact is that the Seat workers, highly skilled and relatively well paid, have gone on strike for what appears to be political motives. They have made direct demands for higher wages or shorter hours than the only legal trade organisation in Spain, the controlled Sindicatos.

## Better pay

The Franco regime reluctantly and recently admitted that workers can use action to force improvements, but strikes based on political motives are illegal. The car strikers, workers who have come to sympathy with them, together with the striking coal miners at Asturias, appear to be testing the government position.

It is not clear whether the government intends to attempt to use the "illegal" strikers with a powers of an authoritarian State, or whether it attempts to soft pedal.

The outlawed Workers' Movements are reported attempting to use the problems in a new area to undermine the regime. Government protests believed to have been for this weekend are expected to be met by security police as they expect to see a demonstration before they get started.

Meanwhile Barcelona's nights have continued to 24 hours a day because lamplighters' strike started four days ago. It is demanding a "pay rise" of 10 per cent. Over 1000 lighters are involved in costing the Barcelona government £18,000 a electricity charges to lights burning. There hopes of a settlement in

## Homage to Picasso at Louvre

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, October 21

TODAY, for the first time in history, the Grande Galerie of the Louvre is showing an exhibition of the work of a living artist. To mark the forthcoming nineteenth birthday of Picasso, eight of his most important paintings have been hung in the space normally given over to the French eighteenth-century school.

Almost equally noteworthy, during the 10 days of the exhibition admission to the Louvre will be free. There will also be free admission to the National Museum of Modern Art and to the National Museum of Contemporary Art.

The President of the Republic, who was accompanied by the Minister for Cultural Affairs, M. Jacques Dupleix, made a visit which included a lengthy contemplation of the pictures, which had been brought to the Louvre from the Museum of Modern Art. He said he was in favour of establishing a Picasso museum — but what would it be filled with? "I am open to offers from generous donors," he accounted.

M Pompidou is also asked as saying that, if he asked if Picasso was the greatest painter in the world, he would not know. He said he was a "volcano" whether he painted a woman's portrait or a quilt, there was always some explosion of youth.

The painter, virtually whole of whose working life has been spent in France, has not travelled from the South since the opening. He is represented by his eldest son, Paul, and by his nephew, Javier Viala.

## TELEVISION

A two-pronged approach to Picasso in an extended "Review" covers his life, times, past work and new, and discusses his influence ("Pablo Picasso," BBC-2, 9.0). Then, Marty Feldman, Milligan, Dusty Springfield, ("The Marty Feldman Comedy Machine" ITV, 10.30). Nader talks again (BBC-1, 10.10).

## BBC-1

9.38 a.m. Schools: Science Session. 10.0 Look and Read. 10.25-10.45 Growth of Modern Wales. 11.5-11.25 Scene. 11.35 Music Time.

12.55 p.m. Bronco: Horseracing at Newport.

1.30 Watch with Mother.

1.45 News.

2.5 Schools: Making Music.

2.50 Racing from Newbury: 3.0 Dick Dawson Stakes; 3.30 Wild Court and Tom Masson Trophy; 4.0 William Clark Stakes.

4.15 Play School.

4.40 Jackanory.

4.55 Boss Cat.

5.20 Ask Aspel.

5.44 Magic Roundabout.

5.50 News.

6.0 London This Week.

6.20 Tomorrow's World.

6.45 The Virginian.

8.0 Under and Over: The Bachelors.

8.30 Sound of Laughter: Early Comedy Talks.

9.0 Nine O'Clock News.

9.20 The Onedin Line.

10.10 The Man Behind Nader.

10.40 24 Hours presented by Kenneth Allsop.

11.10 All in the Family: Gloria's Pregnancy.

11.35 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except) — 10.25-10.45 a.m. Schools: Growth of Modern Wales. 1.30-1.45 p.m. Ar Lin Mam. 2.55-3.05 p.m. Codi Ha. 5.15-5.25 p.m. Adventures of Parsley. 6.05-6.20 p.m. Wales Today. 6.45 Heddidi. 7.05-7.15 p.m. Dylfi. 7.20-7.30 p.m. Cychwyn. 11.37 Weather.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except) — 6.05-6.20 p.m. Nationwide. Look North. Midlands Today. Look East. Points West. South Today. Spotlight. South-west. 10.11-10.40 North. North-west. North-east. Midlands. East Anglia. West. South-west. 11.40 Regional News.

## BBC-2

11.0 a.m. Play School.

7.5 p.m. Life in our Sea.

7.30 News.

8.0 Money Programme.

9.0 Pablo Picasso: 90th birthday review.

10.10 The Goodies with Tim Brooke-Taylor. Grahame Garden, Bill Oddie and Roy Kinnear.

10.40 The Week Ahead.

10.45 News.

10.50 Late Night Line-up.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m. Schools: 10.20-10.45 Conflict. 11.0-11.18 World Around Us. 11.22-11.32 Spot Look. Listen. 11.35-11.55 Just Look. 12 noon-12.15 The Time of Your Life. 1.40 p.m.-1.58 Meeting Our Needs. 2.22-2.17 Rules, Rules, Rules. 2.20 Primary French.

2.30 p.m. Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0.

3.10 Looking at... Furniture — 1720-1830.

3.40 Pinks and Perky.

3.55 Drive-in.

4.25 Tea Break.

4.55 Skippy.

5.20 Freewheelers.

5.50 News from ITN.

6.0 Today.

6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.

7.0 p.m. The Sky's the Limit.

7.30 The Persuaders.

8.0 The Fenn Street Gang.

9.0 Justice: Witnesses Cost Extra.

10.0 News at Ten.

10.30 The Marty Feldman Comedy Machine.

11.30 The Prisoner.

12.25 a.m. Aspects of Faith.

Ten. 10.30 Film: "The Night of the Hunter," with Robert Mitchum and Shelley Winters. 12.15 a.m. Redaction.

CHANNEL — 10.20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2.30 p.m. Close. 4.5 Pinks and Perky. 4.20 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.25 The Smith Family. 4.55 Land of the Giants. 5.00 News. 5.0 Channel News. Weather and What's On Where. 6.15 Channel Report. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 The Sky's the Limit. 7.30 The Persuaders. 8.0 Fenn Street Gang. 8.30 Justice. 9.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Film: "The Pirates of the Caribbean." Christopher Lee and Maria Landi.

MIDLANDS (ATV) — 10.20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2.30 p.m. Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.45 All Out Yesterday. 5.10 News. 5.00 Justice. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Film: "The Pirates of the Caribbean." Christopher Lee and Maria Landi.

NORTHERN (Granda) — 10.20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2.30 p.m. Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.45 All Out Yesterday. 5.10 News. 5.00 Justice. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Film: "The Pirates of the Caribbean." Christopher Lee and Maria Landi.

SOUTHERN — 10.20 a.m. Schools: As London. 2.30 p.m. Racing from Doncaster: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 3.45 All Out Yesterday. 5.10 News. 5.00 Justice. 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 Film: "The Pirates of the Caribbean." Christopher Lee and Maria Landi.

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# Uneasy peace in Burma



U Nu

**BURMA'S** nonaligned foreign policy, in contrast to its generally disastrous economic programmes, recently has produced a series of important diplomatic successes.

The most significant feature has been an improvement in relations with China, which turned sour during the cultural revolution. A restoration of Chinese aid to Burma, totalling about \$24 millions, was announced recently between brief visits here by the Soviet President, Mr. Podgorny. The restoration followed an almost unpublicised summer visit to Peking by the Burmese strongman, General Ne Win, the phase-down of an American military aid programme to Burma, and continuing progress in delineation of the long Indo-Burmese border.

All these movements are vital because large-scale foreign support for enemies of the increasingly unpopular Ne Win regime could result in serious rebellion here, which so far has been confined to a number of separate, small-scale insurgencies along Burma's borders.

Burma's policy of nonalignment is the product of the strong xenophobic impulse in the Ne Win regime, which has formed the country's economic, ideological, and political policies. But it is also an astute diplomatic reaction to Burma's unique geographical position.

Probably no other country has so many common borders with recent, present, and potential international crisis zones.

Its 1,200-mile border with China touches Tibet. To the east, Burma borders Laos and the Indo-China war, and has a 1,000-mile frontier with Thailand, a traditional enemy. To the west, Burma abuts India, with a long, mountainous frontier running through the North-east Frontier Agency and the rebellious Naga hills.

Farther south, Burma has a common frontier with East Pakistan and Yahya Khan's war against Bangladesh. Burma's southern extremity, a long coastal strip called the Tensarim, stretches south to the Malacca Straits and borders sanctuary areas for the remnants of the Malayan Communist forces.

Under the circumstances, nonalignment has been a central feature of Burma's post-independence policies, and probably a crucial factor in the survival of the Ne Win regime.

Good relations with its neighbours, however, have been complicated by the Ne Win regime's determination to repatriate Burma's enormous Indian and Chinese minorities, as well as by border insurgencies by tribal groups more closely related ethnically to the Thais or Chinese than to the lowland Burmese.

Burma's relations with China are a case in point. They reached a low ebb in 1967, when Burmese troops reacted to Maoist activities by sacking Rangoon's Chinatown and killing a Chinese aid technician. In the aftermath of the incidents, which basically were the

result of resentment of the Rangoon Chinese merchant community, the Chinese Ambassador was recalled, a 400-man Chinese aid mission was suspended, and the Chinese began giving military aid to the northern Shan States.

For most of the past two years, the Ne Win regime has been trying to repair the breach. Now, through a fortuitous train of events which began with ping-pong diplomacy, good relations appear to have been restored. After friendly Burmese gestures, the Chinese posted an ambassador here in the spring for the first time in three years. Finally, in August, Ne Win flew to Canton in an American Boeing 727. In Peking, he met both Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, who accompanied him to Canton for farewell ceremonies.

In a recent report on his visit, Ne Win indicated that the main features of the new Chinese-Burmese modus vivendi are the resumption of Chinese aid, which the stagnant Burmese economy greatly needs, and a Burmese pledge to compensate Chinese victims of the 1967 riots. Several observers here have commented that it is "still too early to tell" whether the rapprochement also will involve an end to Chinese aid for the Burmese Communists. Most probably, China will see that the Burmese several hundred thousand Red Communist insurgents — just one of half a dozen anti-Ne Win armed groups operating in the border areas — do not

complicate China's efforts for good foreign relations during the present phase.

In the meantime, Burma's relations with other countries have gone through a period of adjustment. In spite of Burma's Socialist policies, relations with the United States have remained friendly. America, in fact, was Burma's only foreign aid donor during the past decade, giving more than \$36 millions in military help over the past 10 years. The funds allowed Burma to buy 15 American T-33 modified light bombers, 20 helicopters, and radio equipment, trucks, jeeps and ammunition. But the US military aid programme, which ended this year, has not been renewed. A 15-man American military equipment delivery team also has been withdrawn, and Ne Win probably is correct in regarding Chou En-lai's assurances about the good behaviour of Burma's Chinese community as more valuable than shipments of American arms.

Burma's attitude towards the wars on its extreme western and eastern frontiers — Bangladesh and Laos — remains one of total non-involvement.

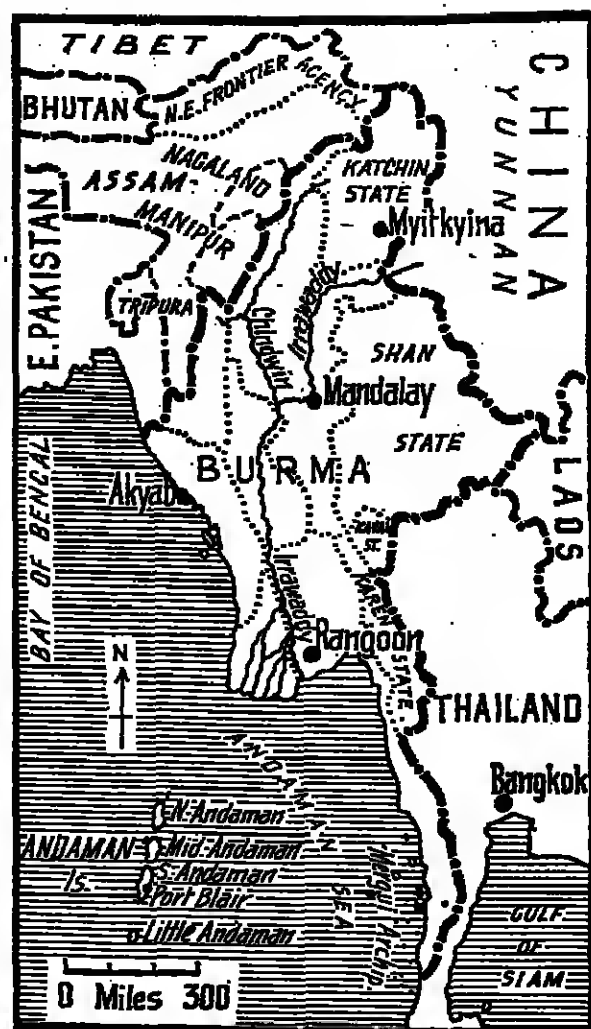
Burma continues to repatriate its Indian minority, which exceeded three million a generation ago. With four shiploads of Indians departing this year alone, the total is down to several hundred thousand. Relations with India, however, remain completely correct, if not deeply cordial. Last week, as the Chinese were announcing

the restoration of their aid programme, a Burmese delegation left for India to continue work on delineation of the mountainous Indian-Burmese border.

President Podgorny's visit to Hanoi also provided a timely opportunity for the Burmese to prove their neutrality in the Communist schism, with the official press giving as much attention to the Russian leader's stopovers as to the more important resumption of Chinese aid.

Only with Thailand, in fact, does Burma at the moment have unresolved problems. Military aid for insurgents allied with the exiled former Premier, U Nu, continues to pass through the porous Thai-Burmese border. Nevertheless, the problem, like the rest of Burma's insurgencies, remains manageable, and the Burmese, according to diplomatic sources here, feel that nothing would be gained through a diplomatic breach with Bangkok. Instead, the emphasis is on possible bilateral talks, to which the Thais have agreed in principle.

Ten years of military rule and economic mismanagement have eroded Ne Win's popularity to vanishing point. Friendly relations with Burma's many neighbours, and the two super-powers, in the foreseeable future will guarantee that the regime's many Burmese and tribal opponents, no matter how great their discontent, will be limited in their anti-Government activities by the absence of large-scale foreign support.



## Somalis celebrate coup anniversary

**From our Correspondent: Mogadishu, October 21**

Russian-built MiG-17s of the Somali Air Force screamed as Mogadishu today as Somalia celebrated the second anniversary of the 1969 revolution with a military parade and a display.

Operator Halila Selassie of opia and other Heads of who have attended the and Central African talks which ended here Tuesday, watched today's parade of tanks, guns, and 2,000 soldiers.

There is a spirit of optimism with people believing that the Supreme Revolutionary Council they have established a military command through the country's regions and 48 districts is at last getting Somalia to move after three decades of independence.

The three-year development plan for 1971-3 has just been adopted. The stepping up of

## Ugandan raid 'hit sawmill'

**Dares-Salaam, October 21**

Tanzania said today that five Ugandan fighters strafed and fired rockets at a Tanzanian sawmill last night. But there were no casualties and the attack caused only minor damage.

A Government statement said the Kagera sawmills at Mntukula, near the Ugandan border, suffered some roof damage and there were minor fires on other property. The attack was "a new turn in the hostilities against Tanzania by the puppet regime of Major-General Idi Amin of Uganda."

In Kampala last night, the Ugandan Government said its jets had destroyed a Tanzanian army camp near the border. The Defence Minister, Mr. Oboto-Otumbi, today accused Tanzania's President Nyerere of deliberately jailing Uganda into a state of false security before beginning border hostilities at the beginning of the week.

Conciliatory statements by Dr. Nyerere which appeared at the weekend in Kenyan newspapers were a mere tactic to prepare for the start of a Tanzanian mortar attack.

Mr. Oboto-Otumbi said besides the Tanzanian camp destroyed in the air raid, Ugandan forces had knocked out two other Tanzanian camps just across the border. But he gave no details.

Tanzania announced last night that Ugandan troops had attacked the border village of Murogo yesterday morning. It said there were no casualties.

Today's statement said the Ugandan authorities should draw a lesson from the gallant resistance demonstrated on Monday when — according to a Government statement on Tuesday — Tanzanian troops beat back a Ugandan ground attack. — Reuters.

## 'Hanoi's move' at talks

**Paris, October 21**

The United States delegation to the Vietnam peace talks today ignored a barrage of new accusations from the Communist negotiators and warned that it would make no further moves at the conference until Hanoi had made it clear what kind of peace settlement it was seeking.

At the comparatively brief session, which lasted less than three hours, Mr. William Porter, the leader of the American delegation, warned the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong teams to stop brandishing "ultimatums" and "preconditions" and instead to reassess their position in the light of the factual situation in Indo-China.

"As matters stand, you apparently are not authorised to explain and clarify your own proposals," he said.

The delegation's press spokesman, Mr. Stephen Ledogar, said later that Mr. Porter would not "engage in a shouting match" with the Communists.

"The next move is up to Hanoi," he added.

Earlier the acting leader of the North Vietnamese delegation, Mr. Nguyen Minh Vy, had accused the United States of intensifying the war and said the forthcoming visit to South Vietnam of US Laird, the US Defence Secretary, Admiral Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and General Westmoreland, the Army Chief of Staff, showed that "the Nixon Administration is planning new military ventures."

Outside the conference room North Vietnamese officials pointed out that Mr. Laird's trip to Saigon early last year was followed by the American incursion into Cambodia, and his latest trip by the move into Laos.

Mr. Vy said the United States had recently dispatched the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier

## US party in Peking daily

**Peking, October 21**

The "People's Daily" today published photographs of President Nixon's adviser, Dr. Henry Kissinger, and his aides, who are here to arrange details for Mr. Nixon's coming visit to China.

It was the first time the Press had published a picture of an American official in China and diplomats regarded it as indicating a significant development in relations between the two countries.

Dr. Kissinger was shown with the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, and 13 other members of the American mission were also shown, as well as Chinese officials with whom they are having talks.

Diplomats pointed out that publication in the "People's Daily" meant that the photographs would also appear in newspapers throughout China. The decision to let the people see Chinese leaders with senior officials of the United States — which is savagely attacked in slogans and posters all over the country — indicated a considerable development in Sino-American relations, they said.

Chinese officials who appeared in the photographs included Mr. Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the National Defence Council, and the acting Foreign Minister, Mr. Chi Peng-fei. Mr. Yeh was a negotiator for the Nationalist Communists with the forces in the 1930s, and again in 1945.

Meanwhile Dr. Kissinger conferred for nearly three hours with the Chinese leaders at the Great Hall of the People in Peking today. Soldiers with fixed bayonets stood guard while the talks went on. Afterwards Dr. Kissinger and his entourage returned to their residence. — Reuters.

## Exploratory talks aim for summit

**From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, October 21**

Three senior British officials arrived here this afternoon to resume settlement talks with Mr. Ian Smith's Administration. Sir Philip Adams, a deputy secretary in the Cabinet Office, together with Mr. Philip Mansfield and Mr. David Gordon-Smith of the Foreign Office, are expected to begin the discussions tomorrow morning.

Sir Philip said: "I don't think we will stay very long, but we have made no return plans at the moment. I expect we will be finished around the middle of next week."

Britain's special envoy, Lord Goodman, will not take part in this round of discussions, but Sir Philip said: "He has been five times, and I think he thought he would take this one off. But the operation is the same, and the team is the same."

Political observers here believe that the officials will try to prepare the ground for a meeting between Mr. Smith and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Political sources said last week that no negotiations were contemplated on this occasion. Instead, the British team would satisfy itself that the Rhodesians have not changed their stance since the face-to-face discussions last month.

Since then, Mr. Smith has faced the Congress of his ruling Rhodesian Front Party, which called for stricter racial segregation.

I understand that the British will deal with their fears of a Rhodesian shift very quickly, and will spend most of their time putting into formal and legal terms the points of agreement reached so far.

## Tokyo riots mark peace day

**Tokyo, October 21**

Thousands set cars ablaze and police tonight during demonstrations throughout the city to mark Anti-War Day. Police retaliated with tear gas and powerful water cannon.

The late evening annual "peace" demonstrations, had been much less violent in previous years and the activities appeared to be in the line of the situation. The toll of arrested and injured was 193 demonstrators detained and 12 men hurt.

The main issue in the demonstrations was left-wing opposition to the terms of a United States-Japan agreement returning Okinawa to Japanese control next year. The agreement is before Parliament for ratification.

Parliamentary opposition parties and radical student and workers' groups oppose the Government's agreement to permit American military bases to continue in Okinawa after the island's return to Japanese control. — Reuters.

## Tito and Sadat in talks

President Tito flew home yesterday after an overnight visit to Cairo, where he had talks with the Middle East with President Anwar Sadat. Tito, who was returning from New Delhi, was seen off at Cairo Airport by President Sadat and members of his government. After an official round of discussions, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, said Tito showed understanding of the Egyptian position and said he would champion the Egyptian viewpoint during his coming visits to the United States, Britain, and Canada. Sadat briefed Tito on the outcome of his recent Kremlin talks, Riad said.

## Captain not guilty of negligence

A French maritime court yesterday acquitted Captain Raymond Kerverdo of negligence in the sinking of the cruise liner Antilles last January in the Caribbean.

Captain Kerverdo (47) was charged after his ship ran aground on a hidden reef near the island of Mustique on its way from Caracas to Barbados with 350 passengers and 300 crew. There was no loss of life.

The defence was based on the captain's long experience at sea and on the fact that the channel in which the Antilles was sailing was recorded on charts as 40ft deep whereas the Antilles had a draught of 25ft.

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# TriStar sales agreement revised

By DAVID FAIRHALL: Air Correspondent

Lockheed has revised its sales agreement with Air Holdings, the British company which took an option on 50 TriStar air buses that it hoped to resell outside the United States, so as to retain purchase instalments already made and waive those due after October 1. This is announced in the American aircraft manufacturer's annual report, just published.

One effect of this is to reduce the nominal order book for the TriStar, powered by the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine, from 178 aircraft to 149. The new figure is made up of 103 firm orders and 46 expected "second buys". It includes 19 aircraft ordered by Air Canada, through Air France, and two ordered by Air Jamaica. That leaves 29 of Air Holdings' 50 aircraft without airline customers and these have long since ceased to be regarded as "orders" in the normal sense of the word.

However, the advance payments made to Lockheed by Air Holdings are nevertheless believed to have been substan-

tial, justifying the 50 aircraft's original inclusion in the total order book, even if the British company was a sales agent rather than a direct customer. The sum involved may be of the order of £20 millions, which Lockheed can now retain until the remaining 25 aircraft are sold outside the United States or until July 31, 1977. The question left unanswered by the American manufacturer's report is whether Air Holdings can recover any of this loaned money, in addition to being free from further progress payments.

Part of it came originally from the bankrupt Rolls-Royce, as an indirect contribution to its sales pitch for the RB211 engine. The Air Holdings deal as a whole was seen at the time as a demonstration to the US Government that Lockheed — and the American balance of payments — was getting something more than a cheap price for using an imported power plant. The British Government, whether its support amounted to some kind of financial guarantee is not clear.

## US reverts to tougher line

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, October 21

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Connally, who three days ago forecast that the import surcharge would be removed within three to four months, reverted to a much tougher line in a speech in San Francisco last night.

He told 12,000 members of the American Bankers' Association that they could return home with the absolute assurance that the surcharge would not be lifted until there was "fair treatment and equality of opportunity" for American goods.

Dismissing what he called "dire predictions by prophets of gloom," Mr. Connally claimed that other countries voicing fears of a worldwide depression, were simply seeking for domestic political purposes to blame the US for their economic woes. The United States, he said, must expect criticism rather than plaudits from its

trading partners because in the short-term "their interests aren't on interests."

Although the surcharge was not intended to be permanent, the Secretary of the Treasury stressed that it was to the US's advantage to keep it on until the Administration had some assurance that the balance of payments deficit would be rectified. Asked earlier at a press conference whether he was concerned by Denmark's unilateral decision to impose a 10 per cent import surcharge, Mr. Connally replied, "not particularly."

Mr. Connally, Mr. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, took a less protectionist line. He told the National Press Club that the textile import agreement with Japan and other Asian countries would whet the appetite of other US industries for similar protectionist agreements.

## Kosygin figures please Jews

By JONATHAN STEELE

Jewish spokesmen in London expressed satisfaction yesterday that Mr. Kosygin had for the first time released official figures on Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to Israel. They said figures given by the Soviet Prime Minister at his news conference in Ottawa on Wednesday, confirmed their own calculations.

Mr. Kosygin said that during the first eight months of this year, 4,450 Soviet Jews were allowed to go to Israel. He also disclosed that from 1945 to 1964, 4,677 Jews emigrated. Since then the figures were: 1965, 750; 1966, 1,613; 1967, 1,163; 1968, 2,100. The Soviet Prime Minister gave no figures for 1968 and 1970.

The Jewish spokesmen said this year's total is certainly the highest annual one recorded. Emigration has picked up sharply in April, about the time of the Soviet Party congress, and, in spite of a lull during the summer, has since risen again.

At his press conference, Mr. Kosygin said that the "so-

called Jewish problem" in Russia was caused by "a few malcontents." Jews together with other people were working hard to build communism in the Soviet Union. "It is true that we are restricting in some cases the departure of some people, notably those who have just completed their education on which a great deal of money has been spent, nor can we supply Israel with soldiers, but we will continue to permit people to go."

Mr. Kosygin gave detailed figures on the number of Jews who enjoy higher education and professional jobs, to show that proportionately the country's 1,200,000 Jews are better off than any other group. In proportion to their numbers he said there were three times as many Jews with higher education as Russians, and 12 times as many Ukrainians.

Mr. Kosygin's candour comes three weeks after a surprisingly conciliatory meeting in Moscow between Soviet Jewish representatives and Mr. Albert Ivanov, a central committee official and four other senior men.

FOR a doctor to strike is an unacceptable act, whatever his motives from the point of view of medical ethics, according to the French Minister of Health, M. Robert Boulin.

He has said this against the background of a strike by the general practitioners of half a dozen departments in the Paris district which will enter its fifth day tomorrow. They are protesting against the terms of a new "convention" or agreement between doctors, health insurance societies and the State which they see as a threat to liberal medicine, and particularly against one of its provisions which is intended to check over-prescribing.

The French health service differs from the British in that the patient pays the doctor on the spot. Assuming that the doctor has signed the national agreement and between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of general practitioners are "conventionnaires" — the fee is standardised and the patient recovers about three quarters of it through the Social Security. If the doctor works outside the scheme, he fixes his own fee and his patient,

while paying the same contribution, recoups only a small fraction of what he has paid the doctor.

Until now doctors have contracted individually with the health scheme. The new agreement, drawn up by representatives of the insurance society with representatives of the Confederation of Medical Unions, assumes their membership unless they contract out. It is intended to extend over a period of four years and provides for two scales of fees for consultations according to the time and effort involved. It provides also for establishing, with the aid of computers, a so-called "medical profile," or an average of the prescribing patterns of GPs.

Those who exceeded it notably would be warned by a committee of their peers. If, after a second warning, the excess persisted, the matter would go before a medical special committee. Ultimately, if the offending doctor had no adequate explanation, he would be excluded from the

## Age of electronic medicine

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, October 21

agreement. This would in no way affect his right to practise; it would mean only that he would draw none, and his patients only a fraction, of his benefits.

The Confederation of Medical Unions, whose membership covers 44 per cent of French doctors, mostly outside Paris, and including a fair proportion of doctors in salaried posts, in general takes a progressive view of medical practice. Its membership would probably provide more advocates of partnerships and group practices than those of other unions.

The opposition comes from three relatively new medical unions. The Federation of French Doctors, which covers 18 per cent of the profession and whose membership is particularly strong in and around Paris, with one of its associates based in Paris and the Hauts de Seine, and the Association of Medical

Unions of the Paris district. The two last each claim 4 per cent of the total membership. None of these has accepted the new agreement as it stands. Finally the Order of Medicine, the professional association which every doctor enters upon registration, is against it.

Some of the more vehement protesters, seizing upon the introduction of a computer to establish averages, has described the new proposals as the beginning of an age of electronic medicine. Patients are assured that they will no longer have free choice of doctor and the strikers, who have set up a team to answer urgent calls, have made sure that no patient has been attended by his own doctor, so that they can see what personalised medicine is like.

Their campaign mirrors a smaller one launched almost a year ago by doctors in the Rhône-Alps. Suddenly, walls

sprouted posters announcing the end of liberal medicine. "The Government wants to take away your right to choose your doctor," they warned the public in bold, black print. The Government wants to take away from your doctor the right to decide your treatment freely. You will no longer have a family doctor. Do you want that?"

This campaign was contested by representatives of the Forces Ouvrières, probably the least militant of French unions. They alleged that it had been launched by doctors in the region who had never signed the national convention and insisted that none of the statements made on the posters was true.

This time it is the Minister of Health who has reminded the doctors that the new agreement has still to be approved by the Minister of Finance and Finance and that he is preparing to consult with the profession to learn their views before approving it.

## Soviet warships to visit Cuba

By JONATHAN STEELE

The Soviet Union is to follow up Mr. Kosygin's forthcoming visit to Cuba with some gunboat diplomacy. Tass announced yesterday that five Soviet warships will pay an official 10-day call at Havana, starting on October 31. Mr. Kosygin arrives there from Canada on Tuesday.

The warships — two anti-submarine boats, two submarines and a tanker — will be making what is the second goodwill visit by the Soviet navy to Cuba this year.

Soviet relations with Cuba have become more businesslike during the year. There are signs that the Russians are not too happy with the island's economic performance and the use to which their massive economic aid is being put.

In April and May, Mr. Nikolai Baibakov, the head of the Soviet planning organisation, Gosplan, paid a long visit there and at the end of his investigations told the Russians to become more self-sufficient. He advised them to seek less new investment from Eastern Europe and to put the capital equipment which they have already been given to better use.

He also implicitly criticised the massive diversion of effort two years ago when the island

set itself a target of 10 million tons of sugar. In the end the harvest just failed to reach nine million tons. Last month Mr. Castro said that next year's harvest would be even less than the six million tons achieved this year.

The 10-million-ton target revealed the country's shortage of efficient mechanised cutting and transport equipment. The latest Soviet aid agreement, signed in September, provides for Moscow to send 1,600 trailers for transporting cane and for experts to try out new cutting machines.

Mr. Kosygin will now ask for a more detailed picture. Earlier this year there were rumours that the Soviet Union even wanted Fidel Castro to hand over the premiership to Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, an old and loyal Communist.

But in spite of some economic tension, which must be viewed in the light of subsidies worth about a million dollars a day that Cuba receives from Communist countries, the island's foreign policy has become more acceptable to Moscow. The emergence of a parliamentary Marxist Government in Chile and the growth of anti-US nationalism elsewhere have been welcomed by both Havana and Moscow.

## Lamb levy 'concern'

From Our Correspondent: Wellington, October 21

The Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr. John Marshall, told Parliament today that he had cabled the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Prior, asking for the immediate suspension of the British levy on lamb imports.

Mr. Marshall said New Zealand viewed "with great concern" the impact of the British levy on New Zealand lamb. He noted that the levy was at present \$9.33 a ton and would be increased in two stages next January and July. It would represent a loss of almost 200,000 New Zealand dollars to the New Zealand sheep industry on the basis of average exports over the last years.

When the levy scheme was introduced the British Government claimed it could be implemented without affecting New

Zealand trade. Mr. Marshall said. But the market price had not risen to allow the levy to be recouped at the expense of the British consumer as the United Kingdom Government had claimed it would be. Meat export companies had deducted increased costs for shipping, processing and the levy from the prices expected from the British Market.

Because of these developments the New Zealand Government took the view that, there had been significant changes in the terms of the agreement with Britain and this entitled New Zealand to raise the issue again.

Mr. Marshall was speaking during a debate on the Meat Export Control Amendment Bill which empowers the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board to seal meat on any market.

## Eyskens cool on spy risk

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, October 21. Belgium's Prime Minister, M. Eyskens, refused to comment today on the detection of a senior official at the Soviet trade mission in Brussels. M. Eyskens was questioned after attending a restricted Cabinet meeting which was devoted to foreign affairs.

The Belgian Government remains determined to play down the implications of Mr. Tchobotev's allegations about Soviet espionage activities here. It was two weeks after the event, and after having failed to keep it from the press, that the Government admitted last Monday that Mr. Tchobotev had sought political asylum in the United States.

The defector, reportedly a friend of M. Eyskens, the trade official who defected to Britain last month, is understood to have given the names of up to 40 Soviet agents in Belgium who followed the activities of NATO and SHAPE as well as in Belgium itself. The Belgian Foreign Ministry estimates that there are over 200 Soviet officials in Brussels, and only 40 of these are accredited diplomats.

Asked about reports that 15 of the alleged spies had left the country a few days ago, M. Eyskens replied, "It appears that these are members of tourist agencies who make return trips to and from Moscow and who will probably return."

Meanwhile the leading Stockholm paper "Dagens Nyheter" reported today that the Matreco Russian Company, which imports Russian cars, serves as a cover for part of the Russian spy network in Sweden.

## Italy in talks with Mintoff

Italy's Prime Minister, Signor de Martino, flew to Malta yesterday for talks with the island's Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff.

The purpose of the talks was not disclosed. This is the first high-level meeting between Italy and Malta since Admiral Gino Bardi, the Italian NATO commander, left the island in June. It was reported that he had been expelled by Mr. Mintoff.

## Cardinal Conway condemns torture

Vatican City, October 21

Cardinal Conway, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, today denounced civil authorities who used torture to obtain information. Cardinal Conway, who was speaking at the Synod of Bishops here, did not refer directly to current events in Ulster, but he said man's right to be protected against unjust questioning was "a point of some importance in the context of violence."

Speaking on the subject of justice, Cardinal Conway said: "Nothing can be gained by building up the presence there. There just isn't any military solution. A local constabulary force can handle the situation just as well."

The same situation had arisen in Vietnam five years ago, Senator Kennedy went on, but it still ended up with a bloodbath.

"Those who feel that a military solution will work in Northern Ireland have missed the lesson we've learned," he added. — Reuter.

## W Germans fancy Swiss neutrality

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, October 21

According to a public opinion poll, 50 per cent of West German voters would prefer their country to be neutral "like Switzerland," for example. Thirty-nine per cent wanted it to remain allied to the United States.

When the same question was asked two years ago, 39 per cent were in favour of neutrality, and 48 per cent wanted to stay in the Atlantic alliance.

Most West Germans believe that the Social Democratic Party is by far the most suited to the job of improving relations with the Soviet Union and its allies. Sixty-seven per cent of those asked believed this to be the case, while only 12 per cent thought the Christian Democratic Union was most suited to the role.

If a federal election were to be held on Sunday, 45.1 per cent would vote for the Chris-

tian Democrats and their Bavarian allies, 45.3 per cent for the Social Democrats, 6 per cent for the Free Democrats, and 3.6 per cent for other parties. With this result, the present Government would stay in office.

Comment  
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Reaction in Europe yesterday to the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Herr Willy Brandt, the Chancellor of West Germany, varied from a terse single sentence report buried on an inside page of an East German newspaper, to warm congratulations from Poland.

In East Berlin, the official East German Communist Party newspaper, "Neues Deutschland," printed in a column of brief news items on page seven this story on Herr Brandt's award. On Wednesday, a five-member Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Willy Brandt.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, reported in awarding the prize, in a one-paragraph dispatch from Oslo — the first Soviet report of the award — Tass said of prize committees pointed out the importance of the conclusion: "West German's treaty with the Soviet Union and Poland."

A brief announcement appeared in the "Gazeta" newspaper, "Izvestia," 24 hours after the announcement of an award in Oslo. "Pravda," a Soviet Communist Party daily did not report the award, possibly because the news came late for publication.

But in a lengthy survey current in the "Pravda" newspaper, it did say that in 19 years in which Herr Brandt's coalition Government had been in power were the most significant period in West German history, and if "realistic peace-loving tendencies" were confirmed, then the Federal Republic's treaty with the Soviet Union and Poland was worthy place in Europe.

The leading Warsaw newspaper, "Zycie Warszawy," a Willy Brandt well-deserved Nobel Peace Prize because had contributed to improved relations between West Germany and the Communist countries of Europe.

In Belgrade, a Ford Ministry spokesman said: "Chancellor Brandt has deserved the prize, a great expression of great satisfaction from Brussels, the Belg Prime Minister, M. G. Eyskens, sent Herr Brandt telegram of congratulations."

Newspapers in Oslo greeted the award, but in critical voices were the "Aftenposten," an independent conservative paper, said Brandt was an archbishop peace in Europe.

"Morgenbladet," a right-conservative, said if the Committee had wished honour without relaxation could just as well have awarded the Peace Prize to NATO or Brezhnev. But "Arbeiderbladet," the Labour Party organ, and the liberal "Dagbladet," both hailed the award. — Reuter and UPI.

## PERSONAL

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## Slow road to unity

DAVID SAXBY reports on Federal Cameroon's first decade

The West African Republic of Cameroon, twice the size of Britain, and set — as one of its radio commentators accurately if unflatteringly described it — in the armpit of Africa, is this month celebrating the tenth anniversary of its existence as a federated State made up of the former French-administered trust territory of Cameroon and the British-administered Southern Cameroons.

From the start, East Cameroon and its skilful and authoritative ruler, Ahmadou Ahidjo, have dominated the union politically and administratively — only to be expected since the former French territory comprises four fifths of the total in population and a greater proportion in area.

But the most striking thing about the former British sector — now known as West Cameroon — is its obstinate refusal to abandon the English language and traditions, learnt in little over 40 years of British rule.

Federal Cameroon is officially described as a bilingual State and likes to picture itself in glossy brochures as "a meeting place of cultures." But human nature being what it is, there is a large gap between policy and reality.

Radio Cameroon, broadcast from the federal capital, Yaoundé, divides its time more or less evenly between the two languages, and the Federal Assembly is conducted in French and English with simultaneous translations. But it goes no deeper.

East Cameroonians have turned their backs determinedly on English, and the older generation of West

Cameroonians has similarly rejected French. "I am too old to learn French now," one senior official in the West recently told me. "I shall have to leave it to my children."

He was one of a large number of West Cameroon leaders whose pipe-smoking, slow-speaking manner reflected a touching if sadly anachronistic affection for an old-English style of living which it is hard to find in Britain itself.

The evidence of French influence is slight. The police have adopted the képi and whistle, which they use with French panache. Birth control propaganda is forbidden and traffic has moved to the right of the road. But there are speed controls, a euphemism for Ulster-style humps built across the road, at the entrance to villages, and indignity which would not be tolerated in the East where driving is temperately French in style.

Apart from such minor concessions, the quality of life, at the top at any rate, remains stubbornly British. The name of the main town is still Victoria, and its largest hotel has a panoramic view of the West-minister Parliament covering the full length of the dining room wall.

There are more reminders of the territory's pre-1916 German rulers than of the French. The Cameroon Development Corporation still uses a 1903 steam engine named after the last German governor on its estate railway, and the regional prime minister lives in the former governor's trusted mansion, still known locally as the Schloss.

The explanation of this

cautious approach to federalism probably lies in the political good sense of President Ahidjo. "He is a tolerant man," I was told. "Just because he was brought up in the French way, he doesn't believe it is the only way to do things."

In fact, as a useful new study in the Pail Mall Library of African Affairs ("Cameroon, An African Federation," by Neville Rubin, Pail Mall Press, £3) shows, the 47-year-old former Post Office worker has been anything but tolerant in much of his political career.

He has shown qualities more akin to ruthless determination in establishing himself as unchallenged and virtually unchallengeable leader of a one-party dictatorship. In a continent which is rapidly becoming a coup-prone as Latin America he has earned a reputation for durability and unlike many of his fellow rulers, he is young enough to be able to look forward — with circumspection — to many more years at the top.

He has not shrunk from rigorous repression by the army or police and only an internal national outcry, earlier this year, prevented his execution of a rebel Catholic bishop.

Under his rule Cameroon has made substantial economic progress at the cost of heavy dependence on French aid in both public and private sectors. Mr. Rubin points out that Frenchmen living in Cameroon earn high salaries in control positions in many areas of the nation's economy and, according to one authority, are sending home as much as Cameroon receives in foreign aid.

Explaining the country's new



President Ahidjo

development plan to a group of visiting journalists and World Bank officials earlier this year, the Minister of Planning and Development, Mr. Omer Awana, indicated that this over-dependence on foreign aid and over-confidence in its availability, are to continue.

The language is drily academic, much of Mr. Rubin's book but the message is clear enough. Can Cameroon begin to escape from the neocolonial situation with an economy geared to the requirements of the former imperial power, and do more to meet the needs of its own people? That indeed will be the real test of the federation's second decade.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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**BIRTHS** — On October 20, 1971, to VIVIAN and ROBERT in Kansas, a second daughter (Lillian Alice), 1971, at INMAN Hospital, is JOAN (nee Kelly), and WARENE, 6 sons.

**ENGAGEMENTS** — CLAYTON-SANDHILL. — The engagement is announced between DAVY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Clayton, of 10, St. James's Place, London, and the late Mrs. SANDHILL, of 10, St. James's Place, London. The wedding will be held at St. James's Church, London, on November 14, 1971.

**DEATHS** — CARTWRIGHT. — On October 19, 1971, at 22, Leinster Road, London, CARTWRIGHT, S.R.N., 81, F.N. (F.N. 1000), son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Cartwright, of 22, Leinster Road, London, died on October 19, 1971, at 22, Leinster Road, London. Burial at St. Mary's Church, London, on October 21, 1971, at 2 p.m.

**DEATHS (continued)** — JACKSON. — On October 18, 1971, at his home in London, aged 78 years, ARTHUR JACKSON, formerly of 10, St. James's Place, London, died on October 18, 1971, at his home in London. Burial at St. Mary's Church, London, on October 21, 1971, at 2 p.m.

**DEATHS** — MANNING. — On October 21, 1971, at 10, St. James's Place, London, MANNING, THOMAS ALBERT, 81, F.N. (F.N. 1000), son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Manning, of 10, St. James's Place, London, died on October 21, 1971, at 10, St. James's Place, London. Burial at St. Mary's Church, London, on October 23, 1971, at 2 p.m.

**DEATHS** — FRANKEL. — The Memorial Stone in honour of DAVID FRANKEL will be consecrated at Southern Cemetery, on Sunday, October 31, at 1.30 p.m.

مكتبة القرآن الكريم



## HOME NEWS

## Faulkner accuses Senator Kennedy and rebukes Lynch

By SIMON WINCHESTER

The Irish Prime Minister Mr Lynch, his Government's policy towards the extradition of men wanted by police in the North, and Senator Edward Kennedy each came for a severe hammering yesterday from the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, during an adjournment debate at Stormont.

Mr Faulkner said Mr Lynch appeared somewhat less than honest in his assertion that citizens of the republic played little part in criminal activities in the North; extradition policy was "unsatisfactory"; and Senator Kennedy—whose remarks earlier in the week the British Foreign Office said it did not wish to "dignify" with a comment—was "playing American politics with the lives of Ulster people."

In a prepared statement read in answer to the expected questions from three opponents back-benchers, Mr Faulkner pointed out that "on the very day" that Mr Lynch discounted the Southern origins of IRA activities in the North, "four men,

He has shown himself willing to swallow hook, line, and sinker the heavy old Irish propaganda that atrocities currently being carried out are part of a 'freedom fight' waged on behalf of the Northern Irish people. One would think his speech had been written from an IRA brief.

"Such prejudice and ignorance are in themselves deplorable, but what makes the speech even more reprehensible is the fact that he is obviously willing to play politics with the lives of Ulster people."

The severity of Mr Faulkner's remarks was not challenged once yesterday since the entire Opposition, with the exception of a Labour Party man, who was absent yesterday, are still boycotting the Ulster House of Commons.

Mr Lynch said he did not wish to enter relations between the States, but it was his duty to state the facts "in the hope Mr Lynch may be made aware of the way in which his party and credibility are undermined."

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Jaunty airs: hats by Edward Mann on show in London yesterday. The one on the left costs £3, the one on the right £2.40

## Belfast MP in Dail scuffle

From ALAN SMITH in Dublin

Mr Paddy Kennedy, the Belfast Central Republican Labour MP, burst into the Dail in Dublin yesterday asking to be heard.

Mr Kennedy, who has said many times that he expected to be arrested if he returned to Belfast, shouted that he was an elected representative but was not allowed to speak in his own Parliament. Two ushers escorted him struggling from the chamber.

A request that he be heard was made by Mr Sean Sherwin, who has left the Government Fianna Fail Party to join Mr Kevin Boland's hard-line Republican Irish Unity Party. He was supported by Mr Steve Coughlan—a Labour member for Limerick—but otherwise the interruption was ignored.

Later Mr Kennedy said he wanted to call for the abolition of Stormont and to condemn the British Army's actions. He

has been making frequent public speeches in the Republic. This week he told members of the Irish Army and police force that they were a disgrace to their country if they arrested "freedom fighters."

Earlier in the special debate on Northern affairs, deputies heard a strong call to "meet violence with violence" from Mr Ned Blaney, the Donegal deputy who was dismissed from Mr Lynch's Cabinet last year. He demanded full support for the efforts of the oppressed minority to win for themselves the freedom that the people of the Republic had won the hard way 50 years ago.

The British Government is fully responsible for the continuation of partition and all the violence that has erupted on both sides," he said. There could be no rational discussion with the Ulster Premier or any suc-

cessor until the British Government removed the guarantees which had repeatedly been given of the maintenance of Stormont.

His remarks on the use of force were indirectly ambiguous—but statements such as "We have a right to bring about the end of partition in any way we can" are clear enough in the Irish context.

He was heard in silence by Mr Lynch and the Opposition Party Front-benchers. About half-a-dozen Fianna Fail deputies listened to him deferentially but did not quite dare to applaud him.

Otherwise the second day of the debate on Northern affairs petered out in back chat. The opposition chose to divide the House on the adjournment motion, which gave the Government a majority of 86 to 60. Apart from the speeches of the main party spokesmen, the de-

bate was remarkably poorly attended.

Mr Blaney was attacked from the Front Benches of both opposition parties. Dr Garrett Fitzgerald, for Fine Gael, said partition had become permanent because of the policies pursued in the Republic and the attitude of men like Mr Blaney.

He said democracy in the Republic was threatened "by the most bigoted sectarian group that ever claimed to be patriots." And he asked why people setting up bodies which purported to be Parliaments and people drilling in country areas were not being prosecuted.

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, for Labour, spoke of Mr Blaney's influence with the IRA and attacked the violence implicit in his speech. He also said the speech by Mr Lynch was the worst of his career. His condemnation of violence and pursuit of peace was inherently woolly, vague, and dodged so many thorny issues.

## 16 planes ordered by RAF

By our Defence Correspondent

Hawker Siddeley has been asked to build another squadron of Buccaneer bombers for the RAF at Brough, Yorkshire. This will ensure that employment on the production line is maintained—although probably not continuously—into the mid-seventies. It will also provide Strike Command with a squadron in two or three years' time, which would have been transferred from the carrier Ark Royal if the decision to scrap her had not been reversed.

The contract is for 16 aircraft valued at about £30 million including spares. There is no immediate intention of ordering any further Nimrod or Harrier from Hawker Siddeley for the RAF. Rolls-Royce, which makes the Buccaneer's Spey engines, will benefit from the decision to purchase another squadron; so will a number of firms manufacturing avionics and other equipment.

The announcement was made in a Commons answer yesterday. It followed Lord Carrington's announcement at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton, that the Royal Navy is to embark on an accelerated £70 million construction programme, including two Sheffield class destroyers and four Amazon class frigates. This is intended partly as a response to rapidly expanding Soviet naval power and partly to alleviate unemployment on the Clyde and elsewhere. Some at least of the Amazon class ships are almost bound to be built by Vickers, the Clyde-side yard which collaborated with Vospers in their design. The two Sheffield class ships so far ordered are being built by Vickers at Barrow and Cammell Laird on Merseyside.

## School 'bomb' inquiry waits to start

Police are still awaiting the full version of what happened to Stephen Stovell, aged 13, whose right arm was blown off by a bomb on Wednesday night on waste ground near his school—Overbury High—at New Addington, Surrey. The local education committee will be making an independent inquiry.

Police Inspector Kenneth Rimington said yesterday: "We will not be able to say exactly what happened until we have had a full talk with Alan Seagrave—who helps out at Stephen's school laboratory. At the moment he is still in a severe state of shock and because of the extent of his injuries to his mouth he can hardly talk."

Stephen's father, Mr Dennis Stovell, said: "This should never have happened. The explosion happened at his school."

Mr Stovell said that Stephen and another boy, Andrew Churchill, went with a labora-

tory assistant to test a bomb which, he claimed, was made by the assistant.

"Apparently the laboratory assistant lit the device but it went out. He then kicked it across the ground. Stephen picked up the tube, banged it against a rock, and it blew up."

Stephen, of Overbury Hill, New Addington, was said to be "quite comfortable" in Mayday Hospital, Croydon, yesterday. Andrew escaped unhurt.

Alan Seagrave, aged 18, was resting at his home in Fairchild Avenue, New Addington Estate. His father, Mr Derrick Seagrave, said: "My son tried to stop Stephen hanging the explosive device on a rock."

"But he was not quick enough. He got the full blast in the face. It knocked three of his teeth out, badly gashed his lips, and blew his glasses into his eyes. His mouth is very swollen. He can hardly talk. He looks like something out of a horror comic."

"I still don't know yet just what happened. Alan is very keen on laboratory work. He used to be a pupil at the school. He went to school and helps out in the laboratory in between attending day college."

Inspector Rimington implored children not to experiment with bombs or to make fireworks. A warning to chemists against requests from children for explosive ingredients is given in the current "Pharmaceutical Journal." They are advised not to sell nitrates, magnesium, potassium, permanganate, sulphur, powdered aluminium, or phosphorus to any child under 16 and to exercise great care in selling them to older children.

The journal says that as little information about explosives as possible should be given to any inquirer whose reasons are suspect. Injuries caused by fireworks fell from 2,537 in 1968 to 1,164 last year—but other accidents involving explosives in 1970 killed 10 people.

## Advice on pregnancies

The setting-up by the Government of pregnancy advisory centres to deal with the problem of unwanted pregnancies was advocated by a woman gynaecologist yesterday.

Mrs Josephine Williamson, consultant gynaecologist to the East Cumberland group of hospitals in Carlisle, said at a meeting of the Royal Society of Health in Carlisle: "There is no lack of compassion among gynaecologists for a woman in trouble with an unwanted pregnancy. But they recognise that the short-term solution of inducing abortion offers little protection for further mistakes. Nor does it necessarily safeguard her physical and mental health."

"Evidence from other countries suggests that the easy abortion can, in fact, encourage

unplanned pregnancy, and it is important to find out to what extent this is happening in Britain, especially among young unmarried girls."

Mrs Williamson also said: "Most gynaecologists dislike this destructive operation, and find the emotional demands of this type of consultation considerable."

They are also very time-consuming in a crowded gynaecological outpatient clinic. The nursing staff feel the sick are in greater need of their services. They have a strong distaste for throwing embryo human beings into the dustbin."

At a conference on "Health in the Permissive Society," held in Glasgow, Professor Malcolm Macnaughton, Muirhead Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University

of Glasgow, said that advice on contraception should be made more readily available to young people.

"If I see the girl of 14—and some of them are sophisticated—who has decided she is going to expose herself to the possibility of a pregnancy and I cannot dissuade her from this, I would like to feel she could easily obtain proper help to prevent a pregnancy. And she should not have to get pregnant first and then have an abortion."

At the same conference, Dr S. M. Laird, a consultant gynaecologist, said that gonorrhoea had become Britain's commonest infectious disease. The upsurge in the disease was unparalleled in peacetime and worse than in 1945—at the end of six years of war.

## UCS liquidator to order materials for Govan

By JOHN KERR

Mr Robert C. Smith, the liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, intends to place orders immediately for materials to start work on a new ship at the Govan yard.

A spokesman for Mr Smith said yesterday that he considered the statement made by Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, in Parliament on Wednesday would now allow him to start processing work on one of the four ships on suspended order for the Irish Shipping Company of Dublin. This should remove for the time being the threats of redundancy which would face at least 750 men at Govan if an order had not been found to replace a bulk carrier due to be launched on November 5.

Mr Davies's statement, in which he undertook to complete negotiations on "money back" guarantees with Irish

Shipping and to give the liquidator £1,500,000 as working capital, was welcomed at Clydebank by the UCS shop stewards' co-ordinating committee.

Mr James Reid, the committee's chief spokesman, however, said they dissociated themselves from Mr Davies's claim that the amount of money now involved in trying to rescue part of UCS proved the company could not have been viable when it was put into liquidation in June.

There had been ample evidence, he said, confirming that the company could have survived—including statements from its former managing director, Mr Kenneth Douglas, Professor Kenneth Alexander, and the Shipbuilding Industry Board.

Davies's remarks suggested calculated propaganda intended to defeat the workers' stand within the yards and to destroy popular support for their movement, Mr Reid said.

The committee is to convene a national conference of Scottish ship stewards in Glasgow on November 1 to report on the campaign which it has carried out with the support of funds from all over the country for retaining all four UCS yards. Mr Reid emphasised that the workers could still not regard themselves as "out of the wood" as the committee would be calling for continuing support from the trades union movement.

In Edinburgh, the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland approved a report by its Church and Nation Committee which condemned the Government for "misleading" the UCS affair.

## Pole vault to Tokyo with JAL

Four times a week JAL's Polar Route gets you to Tokyo in two giant strides. But all the exercise you need take is just enough to lift a cup of sake, to sip champagne and nibble *otsumami* while you wonder why the Arctic Ocean looks like a marble slab...and if all Japanese girls are as charming as your JAL hostess. Meanwhile there are several more delightful hours to Tokyo.

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The second barrel. They put the scotch back into the wood to let the malts mingle, marry and mature together for at least another year and a half. Growing in subtlety and character until a flavour emerges that is undoubtedly greater than the sum of its parts.



**Cutty Sark**

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.



## Lesson of city rebate scheme

By JUDY HILLMAN,  
Planning Correspondent

WITH THE prospect of a national rent rebate scheme for poor tenants in private unfurnished homes, Birmingham's experimental pilot scheme, a year old this month, is significant. Mrs Frada Cocks, the city's housing chairman, provided yesterday this regional Housing Centre Trust conference with facts and figures.

Instead of the expected 6,000 applicants, there have been a mere 1,000, of which 250 proved eligible for help. As a result, the city has paid out about £25,000 in a year, against the £100,000 budgeted from the rates for the first six months.

This low figure is surprising since the Birmingham scheme covers furnished as well as unfurnished tenants, which the Government has refused to cover.

The reason given for the small take-up includes the lack of publicity in recent months while the Government proposals were published, discussed, and transformed into law. In addition, many people—especially the elderly—have been reluctant to fill in forms.

"You have got a great number of people who still think something for nothing is wrong or something for nothing is charity," Mrs Cocks said. It was important to make everyone realise that this kind of help was a right.

"This, I think, is going to be the most difficult part of the Bill."

Then there was the reluctance of some people to declare their earnings, sometimes because these were higher than the family generally believed.

The actual administration has been relatively simple, although the housing committee has had to reconsider policy during the first year.

One of the scheme's chief casualties was applications from graduates and post-graduates at the university. The committee decided that students who needed help with their rent should press for higher grants, rather than get financial aid from two sources.

Participants in cost-rent schemes and members of housing associations have also been ruled out. In fact, it emerged at the conference that all the information papers were sent out in December to one association, only for the availability of rebates to be withdrawn one month later, leaving this particular group of people in financial isolation compared with corporation tenants and tenants of private landlords.

The other category outside the scheme are tenants in homes with a gross rateable value of £10 or more who are presumed to be able to afford their own rents in entirety.

Extraordinarily enough, applicants have included several elderly people with sums of £15,000 and even £40,000 in investments or the bank. The scheme has again been amended to exclude anyone with capital of more than £5,000, and slightly reduced rebates are available for those with between £1,000 and £5,000.

But the human problem remains, since the people concerned have obviously needed good financial advice and with it could have been better off to the tune of £300 to £500 a year. One was in desperate straits, but could not believe that council officers could conceivably give impartial advice and is presumably as badly off as ever—and without a rebate.

## Post will not cost more, but phone charges may rise

Mr Bill Ryland, the chairman of the Post Office, said in London yesterday that postal charges will not be increased this year, in spite of a loss of £62 millions on postal services.

He was speaking at a press conference after the publication of the Post Office's first report as a commercial corporation. He said that the Post Office supported the hint that telephone rentals might go up to reduce this demand and bring in a more realistic return. But again he stressed that any increases would be under 5 per cent.

The Post Office's accounts showed that the corporation made a profit of £20.5 millions in spite of the record £62 millions loss on the postal services. This loss was offset by a £83.5 millions profit on the telecommunications side.

Mr Ryland said that the general picture was of growth, profitability, and success on the telecommunications side, offset

## MP leaves debate to end Menai Bridge strike

The MP for Anglesey, Mr Cledwyn Hughes, left London before the Common Market debate yesterday — "there are 629 others there to look after," he said — and returned to his constituency, where he persuaded workmen to call off a dispute that threatened to end reconstruction work on the railway bridge over the Menai Straits.

When 140 steel erectors, earning between £80 and £100 a week, stopped work on the Britannia Bridge late on Wednesday, the contractors, Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, announced bluntly that if they did not return, the job would be "closed down indefinitely."

Work on rebuilding the bridge, which was seriously damaged by fire 17 months ago, is already at least three months

behind schedule. Although British Railways still talk of an "early autumn" reopening, no train is likely to cross it before the end of November at the very earliest.

Since the Darlington contracting firm had bowed to Mr Hughes' pressure and recruited back its labour force locally, it sent a telegram to Westminster inviting him, politely, to intercede with his constituents.

Officials of the men's union, the Steel Erectors, had met Cleveland earlier this week to discuss a number of matters including "wet pay" (for those days when work is stopped by bad weather); redundancy arrangements; for running down the labour force as the job nears completion; and the lump sum completion bonus

which the men will get if the work finishes on time.

The management's proposals were due to be put to the men on Monday but the steel erectors, apparently dissatisfied with the "wet pay" of 54p an hour, walked off on Wednesday and 60 others had to be sent home.

Mr Hughes persuaded the men to resume work this morning in return for an undertaking by Cleveland to meet the men today instead of Monday, and discuss future conditions, particularly "wet pay."

Although Cleveland talks of single-track operation on the bridge by "the end of the year," Mr Hughes said yesterday that, given good weather, work on the arches could be completed in three weeks, while another three would be needed to jack up the bridge structure which has been sagging since the fire.

## Why cigar smoke is safer

By CAMPBELL PAGE

The less harmful effects of cigar tobacco are attributed in a paper in today's "British Medical Journal" to different methods of curing.

The tobacco in British cigarettes is normally flue-cured. It has been found to shorten the life of rats and to damage the respiratory system. The tobacco in cigars is air-cured and relatively harmless. [The report does not deal with pipe tobacco which in this country is normally a mixture of flue-cured, air-cured, and fire-cured.]

In a pilot experiment seven out of 12 rats exposed to cigarette smoke had died by the 70th day. Six of the 12 rats

## Sir Alec to see Concorde

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will see the Concorde assembly line when he visits Bristol today. With him will be the Minister for Aerospace, Mr Frederick Corfield, who is MP for South Gloucestershire.

Mr Aughton criticised the White Paper "Fair Deal for Housing." He attacked the impounding of a large proportion of any surplus on council rent after all costs had been covered, including rebates to public and private tenants.

This money would go through the Exchequer to help councils which, because of difficult circumstances, found it impossible to balance their housing books. So tenants in some parts of the

country would be contributing towards council housing in other areas, both through their own rent and through taxation.

He also attacked the transfer of any part of the cost of rebates to local rates. "Relief of poverty is not our business," he said.

"We are forced to conclude that the biological difference, both in man and in our experiments, between the smoke of cigars and that of English cigarettes arises in the nature of the tobaccos; and that this, in turn, is the result of methods of curing the tobaccos."

"The smokes of flue-cured tobaccos are more dangerous to man and to animals than those of air-cured tobaccos."

## Gallery's leading light

By NICHOLAS DE JONGHE

THE latest in a distinguished line of functional and artistic phallic symbols is soon to go up in London. The Arts Council has commissioned Philip Vaughan, a young sculptor, to create a 45ft tower which will rise in a conical glory from the top of the Hayward Gallery on the South Bank.

"The image is four parts rising from the four corners of a square and between these verticals is a cross-cross of neon lights," Mr Norbert Lynton, the Arts Council's director of exhibitions and former art critic of the Guardian, said yesterday.

"These lights are in blue, green, red, and yellow." The effect is of a line of different colours following into each other—which sounds slightly psychedelic. "It will be controlled by electronic equipment which is sensitive to wind pressure," Mr Lynton said.

The design—if seen full and frontally—is a cross-cross of tubes. At an angle of 45 degrees "you get a richer impression." The tower is being built on a concrete platform on top of a lift shaft.

The idea of the edifice is slightly different from that of the other, more conspicuous London tower—built by the Post Office. "It's to draw attention to the Hayward Gallery and the South Bank jungle," Mr Lynton explained.

The unveiling—or rather the switching on—is planned for February. The price is undisclosed and the value—for the national ego—is inestimable.

## Journalists asked to censure censors

By our own Reporter

The National Union of Journalists meets today to consider a request from the International Press Institute's British committee that the NUJ dissociates itself from an attempt by journalists on the "Scottish Daily Express" to censor a cartoon in the paper.

The production of the paper was disrupted on October 18, and more than half its circulation lost, when journalists objected to a cartoon by Cummings. It showed Mr Brezhnev, dressed as a Roman Catholic priest, leading a procession of tanks from an aircraft marked "Irish Republican Airlines."

The editor refused to remove the cartoon from the paper, and was later asked to print a letter dissociating the journalists from the cartoon. Neither the Manchester nor the London staff responded to calls for support and later journalists on the group's evening paper in Glasgow dissociated themselves from the protest.

In a letter to the NUJ, the IPI British committee says that it is gravely concerned at the incident. "The committee sees this action as a serious threat to freedom of expression, all the more deplorable because the threat comes from journalists."

Mr Ken Morgan, national secretary of the NUJ, said yesterday: "Our national policy as a union is to resist censorship of newspapers; whether that censorship is imposed from inside or outside the house."



Dressed for winter: members of the Household Cavalry who abandoned tunics for cloaks and greatcoats yesterday. The picture was taken on Horse Guards Parade, in London

## Across the sex lines

By CAMPBELL PAGE

AN AMERICAN physiologist who has been a male transvestite for the past 35 years today describes his attitudes in a personal paper in the "Lancet."

The anonymous author describes that male transvestites feel normal attraction towards women and are clearly different from homosexuals, who may dress in women's clothes to attract men, and from transsexuals, who feel that they are women trapped in men's bodies and would like to have the situation corrected by surgery.

"Unisex clothes have no appeal to the transvestites, nor do the gorgeous clothes and wigs worn by all men in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The obsession forces the transvestite across a clearly defined line into the apparel of the opposite gender. I don't want a frilly or patterned shirt from a men's store, I want a lady's blouse, and there is no doubt about it."

The author describes the relief from pressing anxiety when the transvestite puts on women's clothes—and summarises his own psychological history. He apparently became a transvestite in order to avoid an Oedipal situation.

He concludes that many transvestites would not wish to be cured because they derive so much pleasure from dressing up, but recommends that they should not have children and should not marry unless the fiancée knows and fully accepts her future husband's condition.

The author says that unbridled masculinity leads to destruction and believes that the Western world needs a big dose of feminine conservatism and creativity—an integration of masculine will and feminine feeling.

The prevalence of transvestite jokes and situations in contemporary entertainment and the current preference of young men for long hair may be "symbolic of their partial awareness of the need for integration of their dominant masculine personalities with their latent femininity," he says.

## Emergency debate on jobs refused

By our Political Correspondent

Two attempts were made yesterday by Labour MPs to get emergency debates on unemployment which would take precedence over the six-day debate on the EEC.

The Speaker, who is not obliged to give reasons for his decisions, ruled against both applications, while explaining that his rulings did not mean that the proposed subjects for debate were unimportant.

The first attempt was made by Mr James Hamilton (Bothwell) on the ground that the unemployment figures for Scotland announced yesterday—136,436—were a postwar record and higher than those of the previous postwar record—136,050—also recorded under a Conservative Government in 1963. The percentage of unemployed in Scotland, he said, was now 6.2, compared with an average for the United Kingdom of 5.9.

Mr Willie Ross, formerly Secretary for Scotland, said that the debate on the EEC would last for six days, and a refusal to allow an emergency debate on unemployment in Scotland would mean that the House would be prevented from airing this serious matter for a long time.

The second attempt to secure an emergency debate was made by Mr Denis Howell (Small Heath) on the ground that the Government had failed to take steps to protect the jobs of 3,000 workers at the BSA plant in Small Heath. Mr Howell said that the first 1,000 redundancies were announced yesterday, and that more would follow next week and the week after.

ANTHONY HARRIS writes: British Leyland yesterday announced that it will be taking on more labour at two of its plants—and coupled the

announcement with a remark that its total labour force still be going down, not up.

The Cowley plant near Oxford will need 1,000 extra workers during the winter as production of the Morris Marina is up to its target of 5,000 a week and there will also be bump of new vacancies in the Austin works at Longbridge where rationalisation is largely complete and production of the 1800 is being increased.

"This will go some way to offset the 5,000 redundancies the Birmingham area has announced earlier," the corporation said.

The pattern of closures, redundancies in minor centres of British Leyland, and expansion in the centres of British Leyland, is expected to continue.

Lord Stokes spoke earlier in the week of the group's aim to reduce 1.5 million vehicles to the same labour force.

## Package holiday chief replies

Cosmos Tours, one of the main package holiday firms, yesterday replied to critics who said its holidays were too cheap and often too bad.

Mr Wilfred Jones, managing director, told a press conference in London that no other industry had suffered so much criticism based on a "truly astonishing ignorance" of its business.

Mr Jones said it had been suggested that the holiday industry should increase prices of "packages" because it was not making enough profit and was not paying airlines enough money. He thought it was "utterly daft and impractical" for tour operators to consider putting up prices.

"Tour operators who lose money do so because they are incompetent. I must say frankly that such tour operators are a menace and should be shown up for what they are and pushed out of business."

Mr Jones said complaints about service and quality were rarely justified. "Of course, transport gets fouled up and hotels give bad service sometimes. Of course, if you have a freak storm in Spain with flooding you may get cockroaches and even a mouse, I am told, suddenly appearing in a superb hotel." But the public knew that "even the humblest one-star hotel used by Cosmos" was better than the majority of hotels in British resorts.

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## Slums optimism queried

Building of council houses will have to treble if Mr Julian Amery's prediction that slums can be eliminated by 1980 is to come true, it was said yesterday.

Mr Henry Aughton, borough treasurer of Hemel Hempstead, said at the regional housing centre trust conference in Birmingham that the claim by the Minister of Housing and Construction was surprising. Slum houses totalled 1.3 million at the moment. Their occupants would presumably have to be found other homes.

"Who will build them?" Mr Aughton asked. "The local authorities, one supposes. Now, 1.8 million houses in the next

eight years is 225,000 houses a year for rehousing slum tenants alone, three times as many as we have been building lately for this purpose."

Mr Aughton criticised the White Paper "Fair Deal for Housing." He attacked the impounding of a large proportion of any surplus on council rent after all costs had been covered, including rebates to public and private tenants.

This money would go through the Exchequer to help councils which, because of difficult circumstances, found it impossible to balance their housing books. So tenants in some parts of the

country would be contributing towards council housing in other areas, both through their own rent and through taxation.

He also attacked the transfer of any part of the cost of rebates to local rates. "Relief of poverty is not our business," he said.

"We are forced to conclude that the biological difference, both in man and in our experiments, between the smoke of cigars and that of English cigarettes arises in the nature of the tobaccos; and that this, in turn, is the result of methods of curing the tobaccos."

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## More work for women clergy

Pensions for clergy were discussed at the General Synod of the Church of England, starting in London November 8.

The lowering of the age to 65 means that 40 per cent of clergymen are unable to complete 40 years' service before reaching 65. The pensions were intended to benefit clergymen with between 30 and 40 years' service.

The measure considered by the Synod is to be considered by the House of Bishops. The bishop may authorise a pension to be paid to a minister—such as a priest, deacon, or bishop—on his death, and publish the name.

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The first women immigration officers to be appointed by the Home Office, on duty at Heathrow Airport-London yesterday. They are (right to left) Miss Claire Howarth, 23, of Blackpool; Miss Jean McLelland, 26, of Liverpool; Miss Eleanor Henthorn, 24, of Brigg, Lincolnshire; and Miss Marilyn Ann Thompson, 22, of Northolt, London



# When remand may be a punishment

By HAROLD JACKSON

Two research workers have accused magistrates of sending remands in custody for medical reports as a disguised form of punishment. In a study of women offenders remanded to Holloway Prison Mrs Susanne Dell and Professor T. C. N. Gibbens say:

"The use of custody to 'teach the offenders a lesson' or 'show her what will happen if the behaviour continues' — the penal re- and — undoubtedly plays a part. It is impossible to say how large a part it is without a co-operation of magistrates' individual assessment suggested that it was fairly 'big'."

The report says that more than a third of the women sentenced were remanded in custody for medical reports. It is to be noted that the rate for bail before being taken to prison for reports. Their subsequent custody seems to be partly from the fact that they are now few legal ways of imposing short sentences on many magistrates believe to be salutary. An earlier survey of juvenile remands in custody for psychiatric reports, by authors remark, had shown that punitive elements were involved in one third of the cases, although there may also been other reasons.

The research among the men had shown that a fifth of the remands were probably necessary since a medical report had already been made within the previous year. The offenders could have been banded as many as five times one year.

In some cases where women are remanded repeatedly, magistrates seemed to be urging the doctors to find medical reasons for what the medical reports described as 'unstable social problems'. Apart from those who had recently been remanded to prison for reports, there were a number of women who were under psychiatric treatment, or on leave from hospital, for whom recent psychiatric information was already available when they were remanded in custody.

The report shows that the number of women remanded in custody is rising. 1,176 in 1960 and 1,727 last year. An increase of 47 per cent. The authors estimate that 80 per cent of the women do not subsequently receive a custodial sentence.

"It is easy to overlook the fact that the custodial remand, though often motivated by a desire to help the offender as much as possible, constitutes a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment," the authors say. "The remanded prisoner has few privileges and the frequent consequences of imprisonment — loss of job, loss of reputation, and possibly separation from dependent children — are the same for sentenced or remanded women."

The successful litigant-in-person cannot at present recover for this as part of his costs, and it is an anomaly that should be put right, asserts a leading article.

## £100 fine or tour firm

By our Correspondent

arkness, the holiday tour was fined £100 yesterday. Oxford magistrates for recklessly making a statement which was false. In its 1971 brochure, the firm admitted a breach of the Trade Descriptions Act.

David Harris, prosecuting, said that a Clarksons brochure, which went to press in June described the Hotel Bulco in Benidorm, Spain, as a great success in 1970. In fact guests had complained at the lack of hot-water at hotel and on one occasion no water at all.

As a result the hotel was rather an insanitary condition and 150 guests signed a petition. Mr Harris said, One defendant was Mr. David Harris, aged 24, an Oxford arch student, who received a 1971 brochure while holiday at the hotel in June and September, 1970.

entry for the hotel read: 'is happy addition to Clarksons Benidorm hotels was a success in 1970.' Harris said: "This statement was clearly false in the of Mr. Harris's experience, he brochure went to press in June the company really not have evidence at the time to justify the claim."

Dennis Henry, for Clarksons, said there was no intention to deceive the public. He said the largest tour operator in Europe, carrying a million people a year, had only one conviction for the Act, which was being appealed. He said there had been electricity and water supply in Benidorm at the time which were beyond the firm's control.

## Spiced with variety

SHIRLEY BASSEY will lead the cast of the annual Royal Variety performance at the London Palladium on November 15. Tommy Cooper and Bruce Forsyth will share the star billing.

The show will include the French singer Sacha Distel, the jazz violinist Stéphane Grappelli, and English Grace. Four comedians will be appearing in the show for the first time: Ken Goodwin, star of the ITV series "The Comedians", the Welsh duo Dailey and Wayne, and Norman Collier.

Lovelace Watkins, the Negro singer, will fly from Melbourne to take part. And three of the world's greatest speciality acts will be there: the Dolls, the Stupids, and the Villains.

The Young Generation will dance, the New Seekers will sing, and the Little Angels from Korea will present a national folk ballet. As usual all artists will be giving their services free and the proceeds will go to the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund. The impresario, Bernard Delfont, said he hoped to make more than £40,000.

"This time I've tried to find new faces," he said. He hoped Princess Anne would be present with the Queen, but at the moment could not name other members of the Royal Party. He warned the comedians that jokes about the Royal Family were not wanted.

## Life sentence

William Walker (21), of Newton Heath, Manchester, was sentenced at Manchester Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for the murder of a nurse, Miss Valerie Dempster, aged 22. He had pleaded not guilty.

## Boy who lost an eye loses damages claim

pecting teachers to supervise all their pupils all the time and an intolerable burden on the teachers, a judge said in High Court yesterday. The boy was not security is.

Justice Kilner-Brown dismissed a claim for damages against a boy who lost the sight of an eye after being hit by a piece of chalk thrown by a fellow pupil. The boy was aged 14.

The field Council, the authority responsible for Enfield Lower School, did not ask for a judgment against Robert Pettican, aged 13, of Worcesters Road, Enfield, Robert, who sued through his father legally aided.

A judge said it was the duty of the local authority to all reasonable steps in the instances to supervise the Lunch break spent in the school playground because of bad weather. The judge said it was the duty of the local authority to all reasonable steps in the instances to supervise the Lunch break spent in the school playground because of bad weather.

Mr John Ellison, for Enfield Council, expressed the great personal sympathy the staff at the school felt for Richard.

five had been on duty boys might have started fooling about the moment a master's back was turned. "The realms of mischief that a 15-year-old boy is capable of resorting to are boundless."

It had been claimed that more strict supervision should have been exercised, and diversions in the form of a games room provided to let the boys "let off steam." However, this came too near to imposing an absolute liability on the authority.

The judge criticises Enfield Council's handling of the incident. No message of sympathy had been sent to Richard's parents nor any explanation given. "Even more regrettable is the fact that the contents of an accident file were not disclosed to solicitors or counsel acting for the authority. The worshipful of the sacred cow of bureaucratic administration has led to a lack of common sense and common decency."

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# How to help poor families

by Malcolm Dean

A WAY to lift hundreds of thousands of families above the poverty line is proposed by Sir John Walley, former Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Pensions, in a book published yesterday.

Sir John suggests a "child endowment" scheme to replace the present system of family allowances and child tax allowances. He believes that it would be easier to enlist public support for the scheme than for a campaign for higher family allowances and claims that it would be easier to administer.

The existing family allowance machinery could be adopted to pay it, which would relieve the Inland Revenue from two tasks — taxing family allowances and administering child tax allowances.

The child endowment would be firmly tied to earnings and social security levels, but the cost would, like that of the

tax allowances it replaced, be treated as a charge on general revenue.

"Child endowment would be explained as society's contribution towards the heavy costs (many of them imposed by law) which must nowadays fall on anyone caring for one of our future citizens. It would be paid for the benefit of every child to whomver had charge of it (jointly where parents were living together)."

Sir John emphasises that the scheme must from the start pay sufficient to replace completely family allowances and child tax allowances. He estimates that to do this, the present average family allowance of 55p would have to go up to £1.85.

He believes that the net cost would not be very much more than abolishing the

present "clawback" and the present taxation of family allowances — simplifications which would bring the 1971 average value of a taxpayer's combined allowances near to £1.85 a child.

"The proper cost comparison is not with conventional Government spending, but with the big tax concessions in recent Budgets to working adults and with, say, 0.5 per cent of the national wages bill."

The system, Sir John believes, would create more incentives for people on supplementary benefits to return to work and benefit from the allowances. It would also appreciably increase the benefits to low-paid workers who do not qualify for child tax allowances at present.

Sir John reports in his essay that the TUC is

interested in his idea, and criticises the last Labour Government for not including it in its income policy. He goes on: "The cost of child endowment would have been almost trifling in relation to that of some of the inflationary wage increases the Labour Government had to accept, and the pressures which will get a further impetus as we move towards the date for legal enforcement of equal pay unless we start by taking the children out of the firing line."

"A system of equal, untaxed payments for all the nation's children is obviously a very much better base for a rational structure of wages and incomes generally than our present confusion of allowances."

"Family Poverty" is edited by David Bull and published by Gerald Duckworth (price £3.75 cloth and £1.25 paper) in association with the Child Poverty Action Group.

# Twice as many new graduates are unemployed

BY OUR EDUCATION STAFF

Unemployment among this summer's new graduates ranged from 6 per cent at Loughborough, Oxford, and York to 42 per cent at Swansea, according to a survey published today by "Times Higher Education Supplement."

The national rate of graduate unemployment seemed to be running twice as high as in 1970. A "slight" to "very substantial" trend is reported for scientists, engineers, and mathematicians to go into teaching. This is good news for the schools, but perhaps less so for the scientists who would have gained better-paid jobs in industry in a faster year.

At Manchester University, Mr Bernard Holloway, secretary of the careers and appointments service, said mechanical engineers were in severe difficulty, and "there is just no point in many scientists and engineers hoping to get jobs within their disciplines." An increase in requests for the service's job lists indicated that 17 per cent of Manchester graduates might be unemployed.

The survey reports that the main areas in which graduates were experiencing difficulty were chemistry, engineering, biology, business studies, and the computer industry where new jobs had virtually "dried up."

Mr Bill Kirkman, secretary of the Confederation of British Industry, said: "Others were going into jobs traditionally avoided by most graduates: accountancy, banking, finance, sales, marketing, distribution, local government, civil and public services, and insurance."

# Students union aids Bangla Desh

By JOHN EZARD

Sussex University students yesterday voted by 310-205 to give £500 of its reserve fund to Bangla Desh relief. But the students defeated a call to send the money to the Bangla Desh arms fund. It will be sent to the British Consolidated Aid Fund.

The grant, the largest "ultra vires" payment so far proposed by a student union, was decided in spite of a strong appeal from

the National Union of Students. The NUS fears that Conservative back-benchers will use it as fresh ammunition in their fight for government control of union spending of public funds.

The decision was immediately contested by Mr Tony Baldry, a Sussex student who is national vice-chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students. He said after the meeting: "I have instructed my solicitor to apply

for an interim injunction in the Chancery Division to stop this payment being made."

"It is going to be very difficult to hold back the Parliamentary Conservative Party from pressing for membership of all student unions to be made voluntary, which we oppose."

One difficulty Conservative students have had in the past in justifying their arguments for a registrar is that only

three unions — York, Southampton, and Sussex — are known to have made "ultra vires" payments. These have mainly been to political groups, including the Black Panthers.

It was reported in error in the Miscellaneous column yesterday that the Sussex union had previously refused grants to its campus Conservative association. Funds have not been withheld. The reference should have been to Southampton University.

# You'll probably be after our new Rover.

Rover 3500S 3528cc £1,977	400ft	425ft	450ft	475ft	500ft	525ft
Import 2979cc £2,281						
Import 2496cc £2,992						
British 2994cc £2,182						
British 3294cc £1,514						
Import 2494cc £2,999						

All prices rounded to nearest £.

Source: Rover's own tests. Others: Autocar and Motor road tests.

Look how Rover's forged ahead this year. Acceleration of our new 3500S is 0-60 mph in 9.5 seconds. But what really counts, as motoring journals will confirm, is the distance covered in that time. Right up the range, Rover out paces cars costing about £1,000 more. Up to 30 mph, for example, the 3500S covers 34.7% more ground than a £2,992 import. And as you can see from a standing start, after 9.5 secs we leave everyone else behind. Our new 125 mph chart buster is the manual version of the proven 3500 Automatic. You'll recognise one by the grained vinyl roof and brushed stainless steel spoked wheel trims. The 3500S has a V8 engine, twin carburettors, all synchromesh gearbox and large bore exhaust plus all the features that earned Rover a gold medal for safety. At £1,977 it's going to be hard to follow.



New Rover 3500S £1976-88.  
Recommended price (inc. or ex. works)  
(excluding delivery, number plates and seat belts).





# Miners may ask TUC for strike aid

By KEITH HARPER

Miners' leaders are to ask the TUC for help if the miners become involved in a national strike in support of their claim for pay increases of up to 45 per cent.

A delegate conference decided yesterday to go ahead with an overtime ban from November 1. Mr Lawrence

Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said later the union would be approaching the TUC.

The NUM will also be asking the transport and railway unions for their cooperation to ensure that supplies of coal are not moved if the strike takes place. "Not a ton must leave the coalfields or be transported into needy areas," Mr Daly said.

The last time the TUC was asked for help was during the postal workers' strike earlier this year when it appealed to member unions to make collections. It did not make any contributions from its own funds.

Delegates also decided yesterday to withdraw from consulta-

day to withdraw from consultation talks with the National Coal Board from November 1 and to hold a ballot of all members on November 22.

The union must have the support of 55 per cent of the membership before it can call a strike. It cannot afford strike pay, but is thinking of selective strikes in militant areas like South Wales, Yorkshire, and Scotland.

So far the board has offered increases of just over 7 per cent which would give surface workers a rise of £1.80 and all other grades £1.75. The union says this does not even provide a negotiating position. It wants increases of up to £9 a week for underground workers.

## Book 'blackened' by sixth form girls

Sixth-form girls at a public school who discussed the "Little Red Schoolbook" with their headmistress decided that it would be dangerous to younger girls. Inner London Sessions Appeals Committee was told yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Maud Manners, headmistress of Felkett College, Suffolk, said she thought the book would prove an incentive to seek out sexual pleasure. It provided the idea that promiscuous sex was a norm. Her sixth-form girls had said they saw through it, but thought it would be dangerous to younger girls.

Richard Handyside (27), proprietor of Stage 1 Publications, of Theobalds Road, London, was appealing against two convictions, each with a fine of £25, for possessing copies of the "Schoolbook," considered by the Lambeth magistrate to be obscene.

The case continues today.

## Dilemma of Oxford plans to grow

Oxford University is planning to grow by about 6 per cent over the next five years. By 1976, if the University Grants Committee approves Oxford's application for money made yesterday, the university will have 12,000 students.

The clinical medical school hopes to double its annual intake of students from 50 to 100 and to create 17 new academic posts. The University is also planning to establish a Chair in Sociology and a Professorship in General Linguistics.

## A whiff of naval nostalgia

THEY STOOD in knots all over the upper deck, swaying slightly in the wake of a mid-day tot, veterans of HMS Belfast which was officially opened yesterday as a floating museum.

The last of the big cruisers, preserved from the scrapyard after desperate efforts, is a splendid repository of memories. After the Government rejected pleas for public money, the Navy handed over the ship to the newly established HMS Belfast Trust on the understanding that, if she is sold, the money would go to the Treasury.

The guns alone are worth £100,000 to £200,000 as scrap. The Belfast, one of the biggest cruisers built for the navy, was launched in 1938 in Belfast. Her back was broken by a German magnetic mine off Rosyth in 1939, but she was refitted and played a decisive rôle in the sinking of the Scharnhorst off the North Cape. She was flagship at the Normandy landings, and bombarded the Communists in Korea.

Now she lies opposite the Tower and the little mock-up galleon the Hispaniola. The shore-side view is one of the least lovely in London, but the moment you step on board you are gripped by a strong nostalgia.

The after-cables are rusted, the officers' heads have been re-labelled "Gents," and the steel deck amidships bounces slightly under the feet.

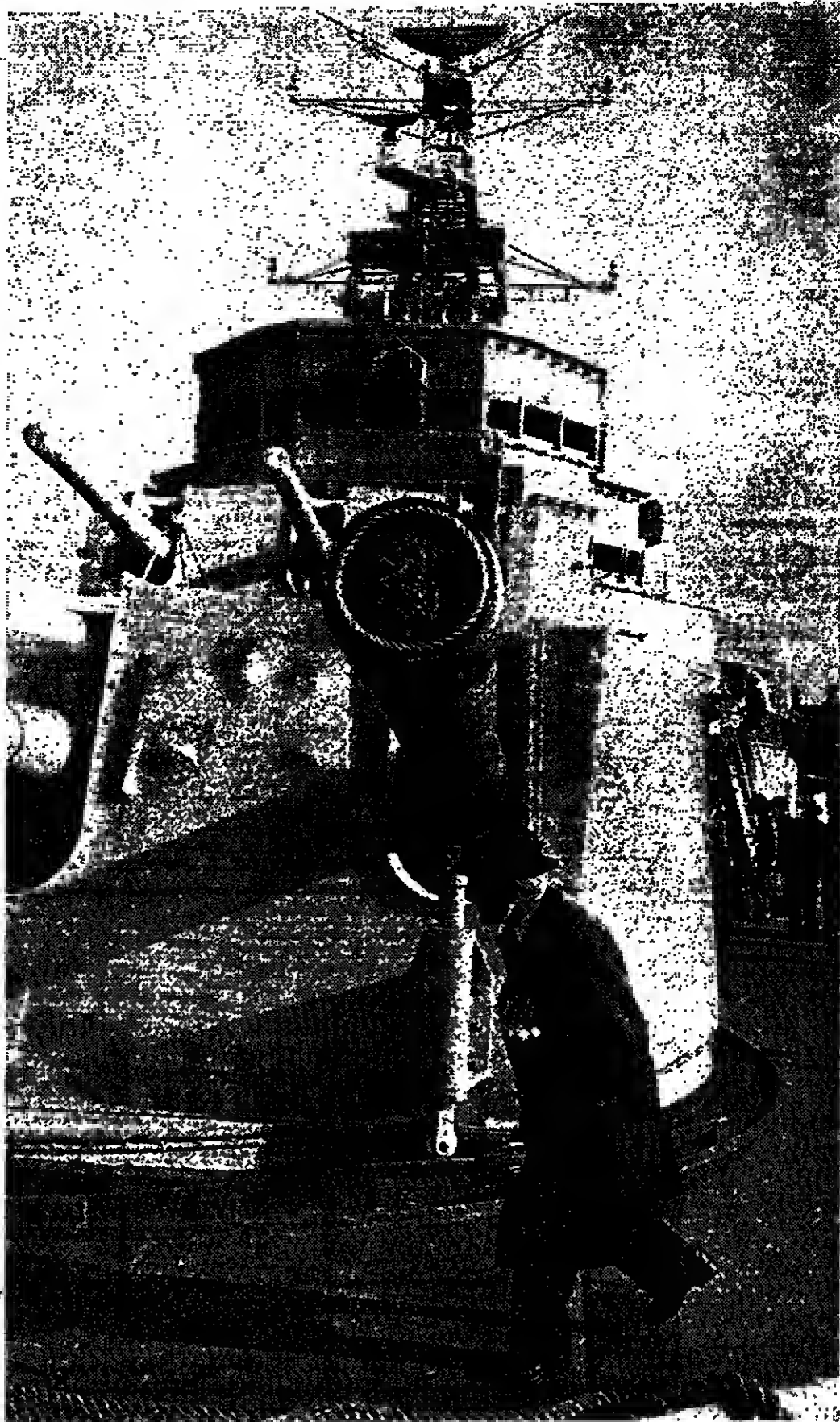
An old Belfast hand, now a warden on board, shook his head as he surveyed her 11,500 tons. "She'll not last these 10 years," he said.

But the Belfast is a great ship. She has a grandeur, a style which today's ships, built for anti-submarine warfare and for immunity from atomic fallout, cannot afford. She did only 32 knots, but when she did she looked magnificent. She still does.

A good deal of work has still to be done to restore her. The bridge, for instance, has been cannibalised and is bare. The Trust has collected £120,000, and needs another £200,000 to complete the job. Then 300,000 visitors a year, at 30p each, would pay for maintenance.

When the Trust gets a galley going and a bar open, it is likely to hire the warroom and Admiral's quarters for conferences and receptions. But, she is already well worth a visit.

Michael Lake



● A bemuddled visitor to the Belfast yesterday. Picture by Peter Johns

## MPs feel the backlash of Market vote

By HAROLD JACKSON

Knives are being sharpened in the constituencies in anticipation of the vote in the Commons next week on the Common Market. Mrs Shirley Williams, the Labour member for Hitchin and Shadow Minister for Social Services, is threatened with moves to unseat her if she votes with the Government.

The Letchworth Trades Council, representing more than 5,000 trade unionists in the constituency, has called for her resignation if she supports entry. Its secretary, Mr David Gallard, said yesterday: "This is not a matter of personal ambition. All MPs should accept the policy of the overwhelming majority on a matter of such importance or resign."

The Letchworth Labour Party, which is one of the largest in the constituency, has passed a generalised resolution calling on MPs to follow party policy, although its secretary, Mrs Jenny Monaghan, took the edge off it slightly.

"There is no personal attack on Mrs Williams," she said. "We want party loyalty from all MPs, but we also want a much more honest MP to risk losing her over one issue. In this case she has very strongly-held opinions which go against the majority view, but no one could want a better MP."

The personal loyalty to Mrs Williams in the constituency party is thought to be strong enough to combat any move to unseat her if the issue is pushed to a vote.

Meanwhile in Portsmouth it looks as if the incumbent Conservative at Langstone, Mr Ian Lloyd, is a prospective former member. His constituency committee met to consider the candidature for the revised seat of the electorate of 55,000, 35 or 27.6 per cent voted. 75 per cent opposed entry and 24 per cent were in favour. The majority of the ballot gave no chance answer "don't know."

Hastings has voted by more than three to one against entry into the EEC in a poll organised by the Hastings and St Leonards Common Market Referendum Committee. Out of the electorate of 55,000, 35 or 27.6 per cent voted. 75 per cent opposed entry and 24 per cent were in favour. The majority of the ballot gave no chance answer "don't know."

BRITAIN AND EUROPE

## Regions may show the way

By John Ardill

Regional Affairs Correspondent

Once in the Common Market Britain will have to make effort to redefine and re-examine the Community's regional policy. This is the main conclusion to be drawn from comparative study of the EEC's regional policy, as decided by the North and South Development Council.

The report says there is a growing "regional policy" in EEC context. British policy more comprehensive than at present operated by countries, and if modified the best experience elsewhere — the logic of the EEC system, simplicity of the aid and the directness of the regional blueprint for the whole of Europe.

The Development Commission believes the region's future in Europe and its support entry has not been the study, although its standing of the problem involved has been sharpened. The chief fear for North-east and other development areas — is that might be included in a "central zone" where the Commission proposes industrial development in areas should be limited to 10 per cent of the investment.

These proposals have a rise to concern here on grounds, the report says, they will limit British free of action in regional policy that the Commission include in the central zone. British regions which regarded as being in new development.

BRITAIN AND EUROPE

## Prior give warning of bacon price

Government support of bacon industry will cost taxpayers "not far short of millions" this year, for last year's record £22 million, says James Prior, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday. He warned the British Bacon Producers' Federation that the subsidy would be cut back. "Any argument must be very concerned about this situation," said at the federation's luncheon in London.

Mr Prior went on to say that the subsidy would be cut back. "Any argument must be very concerned about this situation," said at the federation's luncheon in London.

## Doctors suggest refusal to eat has sexual basis

By our own Reporter

Doctors believe that the cause of the condition in which patients refuse to eat and become extremely emaciated — anorexia nervosa — is mainly psychological, the "British Medical Journal" says in a leading article today.

A distinct psychopathology can be identified, it claims. "The central theme is a morbid

fear of becoming fat. The ideal weight and figure to which the patient aspires correspond to those normally associated with undernourishment. There thus seems to be a perpetual distortion of body image in these patients."

The condition is found mainly in adolescent girls but occurs in women up to the mid-30s. Cases in men and children are rare. Patients resolutely avoid any foods regarded as fattening and rapidly lose weight. In some cases they may induce vomiting or use purgatives, particularly after bouts of overeating which some patients indulge in.

In psychological terms the disorder is seen as a kind of phobia and a determination to avoid the physical changes of puberty and their sexual and social implications. "The patients are more likely to have had an above-average birth weight, a complicated birth, infant feeding difficulties, to have been overweight in childhood, and an early menarche (beginning of menstruation)."

This physical precocity without corresponding emotional maturation may be an important factor in the genesis of the psycho-sexual disorders at the heart of the disorder.

In a series of 140 patients followed up for 17 years, 69 per cent made a good recovery, 30 per cent remained underweight, three died from starvation, and one committed suicide.

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## Nurse hit child with a ruler

A student nurse became upset when trying to calm things down in a children's ward and hit a girl patient, aged 8, with a ruler, a court was told yesterday. Lydia Charswedda (23), of the Nurses' Home, Hackney Hospital, London, was granted an absolute discharge at Old Street after admitting bodily harm.

"I would not dream of punishing you for this matter," the magistrate, Mr Ian McLean, told her. "I understand you are doing a difficult job well."

Detective Sergeant Charles Saggis said the nurse was alone in the ward at the time. Children, including patients and child visitors, were shouting and playing. Nurse Charswedda had said she had to ask for help three times that evening. Children were playing with light switches, throwing clothes and water on to the floor, and jumping on beds.

Finally, to stop the noise, she picked up a ruler and smacked the girl, named as Jacqueline Collins, and several other children.

Miss Margaret Brown, assistant matron described Nurse Charswedda as "one of our gentlest" nurses. "My immediate reaction was 'there but for the grace of God go I'." That night two nurses with Nurse Charswedda had gone off at 8 p.m., and the night duty change over was not until 10 p.m.

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## £6,000 for Welsh writers

By our own Reporter

The Welsh Arts Council has distributed a total of £6,150 in bursaries to nine writers, to enable them to take up their normal jobs and concentrate exclusively on writing. The scheme, says the council's literary director, Mr Neic Stevens, is "part of our policy for the professionalisation of the arts in Wales."

Of the two biggest awards, each of £1,500, one goes to the poet and novelist, Mr Caradog Prichard, who is giving up his job as a Fleet Street sub-editor to concentrate on writing in Welsh. The other goes to Peter Preece, a Swansea poet.

The other awards range from £750 down to £300. A tenth writer, Mr John Rowlands, who was in Czechoslovakia when the Soviet Army moved in, receives £100 towards his expenses for a visit to Prague, where he proposes a novel in Welsh on the occupation.

In all, the council, which has received 100 applications since April, has awarded 16 bursaries, worth a total of £23,500 this year. Its budget is now exhausted, and outstanding applicants will have to wait until next year. "Paradoxically," says Mr Stevens, "this is a measure of the scheme's success."

## Petition calls for more nurseries

A national petition urging immediate and substantial advance in provision of nursery education in all areas was launched yesterday by the National Campaign for Nursery Education.

It says nursery schooling should be available for all children in view of recent evidence of "grave disadvantage" which can be suffered if their education does not begin early.

The petition will be presented to Mrs Thatcher, Secretary for Education.

## Church may hold inquiry

The Church of England may set up an inquiry into the "Jesus Movement" which is attracting many young people in this country, after sweeping the United States.

The Carlisle Diocesan Synod is to be asked tomorrow to set up its own study group "to find whether it is a movement of the Holy Spirit. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Ramsey, is deeply interested in the way the movement has persuaded many young people to give up drugs and crime."

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## Blessing on finance

A joint working group set up by the Council for Scientific Policy to investigate the financial support of scientific research in universities has told the Government that the present dual control method should continue.

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TRAVEL GUARDIAN

## In this Saturday's Travel Guardian

Madge Harman visits EAST AFRICA and becomes hooked on "the continent that is anything but dark." On safari or idling on the beaches and islands she finds that a "delightful new-style enslavement builds up."

### AND NEXT WEEK

Roger Smithells indulges an urge to spend cosy winter weekends in rural bolt holes and reveals some of his pleasanter discoveries throughout Britain.



## WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

مركز من النظم

Book building • Education • Recipes

Illustration by Richard Yeard

## World of partworks

by Geoffrey Sheridan

The public's willingness to lay out as much as £30 to collect all the parts of a single work has created a market which recently notched up a turnover of around £20 million.

TAKE a 3,000-page book on wildlife, illustrate colourfully, divide neatly into 150 sections, publish them weekly—and there you have it: a prescription for "World of Wildlife" out this week at 20p a go. Add £110,000 for television commercials and another £12,000 for full-page announcements in the national—all crammed into a single message-laden week—and if the publisher has done his sums right, 300,000 actual and potential wildlife enthusiasts will be hot-footing it to their newsagent for a foretaste of all those wild animals to come.

"World of Wildlife" is the latest in a string of partwork publications which over the past few years have attempted, with varying degrees of success, to capture the imagination and subscriptions of cooks and gardeners, stamp and antique collectors, world war mongers, knitters, and football fans, among others. Their willingness to lay out as much as £30 to collect all the parts of a single work has created a market which recently notched up an annual turnover of around £20 million, as large as that for paperbacks, although life hasn't been quite so lucrative just lately.

Partworks began in the mid-eighteenth century when the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" found itself unable to raise sufficient funds to publish all the volumes to one go. The editorial matter was sectionalised, and by selling the sections as they came off the presses, the cash flowed in. Then came Lord Northcliffe who capitalised on the late-Victorian concern for self-advancement by publishing encyclopaedias and multi-volume versions of simplified textbooks in weekly parts. It amounted to hook-selling on an instalment basis, with the assurance that once a reader had purchased a sufficient number of issues for habit and the collecting

instinct to intervene, payments would continue until the set was complete.

Partwork publishing flourished between the wars, but paper rationing put a stop to it, and it was left to the Italians to revive British interest ten years ago. Two companies, Fabbri and Agostini, dominated the Italian publishing market and at one time it was flooded with fifty partworks which effectively put a stop to any rival bids. In 1961, Fabbri, now part of the British Printing Corporation, decided to try its hand and brought over "Knowledge," a Fabbri title, for children. But the crucial innovation came five years later when BPC launched "History of the Second World War" on an advertising budget of £250,000. It was the first of the big spenders and its success, largely achieved by the high quality of its pictorial coverage, set the pace for its successors.

Marshall Cavendish, set up by former BPC executives, came out with "Mind Alive," an adult encyclopaedia, "Encyclopaedia of Gardening," and then "Book of Life," an admixture of sex, psychology, and medicine, for which they claimed initial sales of over a million copies. At any rate, the first issue had to be reprinted three times.

That was in 1968, when so many publishers were trying to get in on the act that subjects clashed and advertising campaigns chased each other wearily on to the screen. IPC rapidly discovered that neither stamps, birds, nor fish were appropriate subjects for what were intended to be mass-market publications, and BPC lost out with "Man, Myth, and Magic," "Fanny Cradock's Cookery," which attempted to ride on the back of the highly successful "Cordon Bleu Cookery Course."

With an initial investment of at least £500,000 for each partwork, no one could be expected to accept mis-

takes gracefully, and both IPC and BPC cut out of partworks, purging themselves of those executives who had not already quit to launch their own projects. Now the only companies left in the running are Marshall Cavendish, with "Bible Today," "The Game," and "Man and Woman," Jovially sharing adjacent offices, and Orbis Publishing, which is putting out "World of Wildlife." Next year, however, time-life plans to bring out the history of the British Empire in partwork form, which means that even a new entrant sees room to manoeuvre.

What makes the risks involved in partwork publishing much greater than in any other publishing field is the fact that everything depends on the success of the initial barrage of advertising, which amounts to a more intensive campaign than anything any other kind of advertiser would contemplate, and on the ability of the contents of the first few issues to arrest the decline of the sales curve before it dips below the profit line.

This curve invariably resembles a ski-slope, with sales of the second issue perhaps half of those of the first, as tens of thousands of readers decide that the subject matter is not quite what they expected, or that they only wanted to try it once. The object is to persuade as many people as possible to sample the work, and the fall-off persists for at least half a dozen issues.

Orbis are hoping for 300,000 sales at the start of "World of Wildlife," will be delighted if 50,000 readers are still hanging on by issue ten. But fall-off rates cannot be predicted from the level of initial sales.

Man, Myth, and Magic started out at 650,000, mostly because of vicarious publicity, but settled down to 50,000, because its treatment of the subject turned out to be too academic for most sparetime occultists. On the other hand, "Cordon Bleu" began

with something over 300,000 readers and managed to hold on to 150,000 of them because they got exactly what they had been led to expect.

The problem is that no partwork has ever succeeded in winning new readers after the start of its publication, and a still-born partwork dries in its wake a petrified publisher who faces the prospect of not being able to pay the printer's bills, let alone see a return on his original investment. Several partworks have been terminated in mid-stream, and even Marshall Cavendish, who went on record as saying that such action would destroy the public's confidence, was so disappointed at the initial sales of an encyclopaedia they launched in the United States that they were moved to discontinue it after the entry for "atrocity."

Now overseas sales of British partworks, often in translation, and sales of foreign rights form a major part of the financing operation. Successful publications, such as "Cordon Bleu," have been reissued in this country in book form, and the American market, where many hopes lay, has proved receptive to bound volumes sold by direct mail, even if the Americans' enthusiasm for weekly sales of a hundred odd issues has so far been lacking.

"World of Wildlife" is itself an English translation of an Italian work originally put out by Agostini. The angle is that it features animals in their natural environment, and explains how a single change can upset the ecological balance. Surprisingly, no market research has been done to determine whether 50,000 people are sufficiently caught up on animals or ecology to spend £30, but as sales manager George McVicar says: "Who's going to admit they're not interested in animals?" Still, it will be a pity if all those trees have to be felled and pulped for paper for nothing.

## Too happy at school?

## HOME AND SCHOOL

by Richard Freeman, Advisory Centre for Education

RECENTLY A PARENT asked us to suggest 'better' school for her child. "Better in what way?" we asked. "Well, no specific way, but our daughter is too happy at her present school." Now that's not a typical use, but it is both true and embodies a common fear among parents. But is it really true that happy children can't be learning? Is it really true that knowledge and skills are only acquired painfully? And much more to the point, have teachers angled their methods only to please the children?

Before looking at methods today it is worth remembering that universal education is a never been an unqualified success. There have always been illiterate school-leavers and those who can't do simple arithmetic at 15. It is not that the school leaver has changed. It is the world outside at expects more as the economy relies more and more on skilled and educated labour. It is against this background that teachers have forged their new methods, not against a background of perfect standards.

## The central problem

The central problem was, and is, how to get children to understand the complex concepts taught in schools. Contrary to popular belief, teachers do not shun rote learning because they are lazy but because they are lazy. It is easy enough to get Jimmy to recite seven-times-seven, two-sevens-is-fourteen, three-sevens-is-twenty-one, and so on. It is hard to help him to understand multiplication and to

show it by making multiplication tables for numbers of bases other than ten. Similarly, it is not too difficult to get young children to memorise lists of spellings. But think of the skill it takes to get children to write good, original, poems.

So the teachers who shun rote learning are not taking the easy way out. They are taking the hard road to higher standards by encouraging greater understanding.

The fact that teachers now demand more than right answers doesn't mean they don't want children to learn anything by heart. It is just that rote learning now comes at the end of the process rather than being the process itself. Thus in maths, primary school children start with play and end with practice at examples and at memorising details of what they have learned. And it is the "play" part which most perplexes parents.

This play is not purposeless; it is not play for play's sake. (That has a place but not in maths lessons.) Rather it is an exploratory process during which children frame hypotheses and test them by practical experience. Thus, in acquiring a concept of number, children may start with assortments of coloured beads, buttons, and bottle-tops. Gradually they reach a concept of "fourness" which is independent of the objects concerned.

After this stage, the teacher guides the child on to more formalised methods of expressing these ideas. This, finally, leads on to tackling genuine problems using the mathematical ideas. Naturally the children must be able to codify their results in the common language of adults but this is not essential in the early stages. Thus parents may be put off by not seeing their version

of "sums" and only seeing blocks or beads. But if this process doesn't culminate in a child knowing his multiplication tables, he will never gain mastery of the concepts he has acquired.

In English too, rote learning has its place, but not the place of yesterday. The cry "They don't teach them to spell anymore" is just a parody of what they do teach. For teachers the problem is this. Children have a great need to express themselves both at school and in everyday contacts with other people. At school, much of this must be done on paper. But a child's writing and spelling ability may be way behind his capacity for verbal expression. (Television may be a contributing factor here. Not so much in holding back reading as in forcing forward visual and verbal skills.)

## Judged by ideas

Should teachers use every piece of written work as an English lesson, or should some pieces be judged by their ideas alone? The danger of the former is that it may inhibit a child's ability to express ideas on paper; the danger of the latter is that the teacher will be accused of not teaching spelling. But in adopting the latter position it does not mean that a teacher is never going to teach spelling. All it means is that, on some occasions, a child should be able to think about ideas alone and not about the illogical details of ordering the 26 letters of his alphabet.

Unfortunately, on top of all these changes, parents have the added problem of the away from class teaching. Once again, the

cry that teachers are shirking goes up. (A cry more often heard from dons; younger parents can appreciate how difficult it is to organise a classroom of 35 children.) Whatever the reasons for the move, it is patently absurd to suggest that teachers don't care about discipline just because they deliberately create a more complex, and therefore richer, learning situation. Surely a teacher who chooses such a complex class system must have a good reason for it?

Their good reason is simple. You can teach a group but only an individual can learn. Thus in class teaching, one person teaches 35 children but each of the 35 learns something different. The recognition that learning is an individual process naturally leads teachers to create individual learning situations. Of course the formal class may look more disciplined, more like school as we know it, but at best it can only get the average child in the class. The rest must wait ahead of him or follow behind.

In defending modern approaches, I would not like to present them as a panacea for all our teaching problems. In reluctant hands, modern methods are a disaster. In unskilled hands, they demand too much of the teacher. But, equally so, we should not reject them in the mistaken belief that teachers have opted for an easy way out.

Questions for this column should be sent to "Education," Woman's Guardian, The Guardian, 16A Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Neither the Guardian nor ACE undertakes to answer letters not selected for the feature, but the ACE questions service will answer individual questions on a fee basis. For details write to Richard Freeman, Advisory Centre for Education, 33 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QY.

## TTERS: how many bies is too many?

## A memorable menu

HAROLD WILSHAW prepares a dinner for six

UNDER if I might be a thought, which help to bring some on Mrs Linda Stone's name (October 15), she accepts the criterion, which she "the abstract general that one would from a serious of ecology—namely we should restrict her to two children.

seems to me to be od reasons why she not find this so ally difficult to carry her life." First, she came to consider what of future her third (and her two present for that matter) have in an overpop world. As a student of she will need no ing.

ndly, Mrs Stone places in her letter on the effort of her friends she says, "are hacom- ing on the subject of adopt, or expected children." At the risk peering unkind, this suggest that her real for wanting a third herself is to follow the sheep or to keep the dilemma is from

the standpoint of the child she wishes to hear. Pamela Anderson (Mrs) Mercier Road, London SW 15.

MRS STONE'S dilemma leaves me feeling faintly exasperated, but this is no doubt because I feel that I have solved this particular dilemma! Four years ago I too was swept with maternal desires again; but also believed that I had no moral right to bring more than two children into the world. So for one summer, I very happily fostered babies for an adoption agency. This meant that the babies came to me at a week old and left at anything from two to six weeks later. I was not heart broken at handing them over, but found it very rewarding to hand over a reasonably settled baby over to people who so obviously wanted it. Any way there were plenty more to be had! However after a while my husband suggested that we adopt. Perhaps he wished to avoid another such summer! For us it has been a most happy solution—Yours faithfully,

Judith Rees, 32 Crooms Hill, London.

SOCIALLY responsible couples may like to know that they can help solve the population problem, not only by restricting themselves to two children, but by waiting until they are older before having them. In this way the life-spans of parents and children are made to overlap less than is now usual, thus bringing the total number of people alive at any time down—Yours faithfully,

George Mandel, 4 Blackhall Road, Oxford.

RECENTLY I wished to give a particularly nice dinner to some particularly nice people. This can be done at home at fractionally the cost of a restaurant, but it still can run to a great deal of money, so I gave much thought to the menu.

I meant to start with mussels in a special sauce, followed by fillet steak and pâté, a cheeseboard, and a favourite apple tart. Needless to say, on the appointed day my fishmonger had no mussels. He further told me that this was on the advice of his man in the market, who said that the mussels there seemed so tired that they were yawning. So I did not shop around, but settled for a superb crab weighing just over 2lb.

The final menu was: Crab Bisque; fillet steak with pâté; fresh broccoli spears—stringless green beans—glazed carrots; cheeseboard; caramel apple tart.

I wanted the wines to be fairly memorable. With the soup was drunk a Sancerre—Clos du Chêne Marchand, Domaine bottled 1970. The dry, flinty yet grapy taste went impeccably with the crab. A red Graves went with the fillet—a London bottled Château Smith Haut Lafite 1961 which was delicious. There is not much 1961 Bordeaux about still, and it was a great treat. The last of the second bottle accented the cheese.

As some economy seemed indicated at the pudding stage, I daringly, as I thought, served a well-chilled Pomagne Champagne Cider (sweet) with the apple tart, and this combination was almost acclaimed as the success of the evening.

The cheeseboard consisted of some ripe Brie, a slice of the new French walnut layer cheese, and patriotically, a piece of Red Windsor.

Here are the recipes, none of which is strictly conventional: Some beurre manie is needed in both the bisque and the sauce for the fillet, so I give the method for making this as well.

## Beurre Manie

As this keeps almost indefinitely, it is a good idea to make up a quantity. Knead together 2oz softened butter with 6-7oz plain flour. This is crumbled into a shimmering sauce, and whisked in, a little at a time, until the sauce or soup is the required consistency.

## Crab Bisque

Technically, all the crab meat for this soup should be rubbed through a tammy cloth, but in these days of the blender, a most agreeable result is obtained for comparatively small effort. Wash the crab well and dress it, putting all the meat to one side, and discarding the inedible parts such as the lungs. Crack the legs and reserve them. Break up the shell and throw it into a saucepan with a chopped onion, 2 chopped carrots, 2 chopped sticks of celery and a small hunk of fennel, coarsely chopped.

Heat over the stove, pour in a table-spoon gin, allow it to light and burn out. Cover well with water, bring to the boil, skim, and simmer. Add the juice of 1 lemon, a bay leaf, and 6-8 parsley stalks. At this stage season lightly with salt and pepper. Put the crab meat through a blender with 2-3 tablespoons of strained stock. If you have no blender, the crab should be pounded as fine as possible.

Turn the crab purée into another saucepan and, after the stock has simmered one hour, strain it over the purée. Blend well together and add a tablespoon tomato purée. You should have 4 pints altogether. At this stage test the seasoning and thicken to taste with beurre manie. Finish the soup away from the heat, just before serving, with 2 egg yolks beaten into 4oz single cream. Pour into hot bowls and garnish each with one of the cracked small claws. If available, a dessertspoon of Pernod may also be added to this soup.

## Fillet steak with pâté

This recipe is designed to make a small fillet steak look much more sig-

nificant. Trim a heavy pound of fillet of beef of all membrane and cut into 6 tournedos. Make 6 small roundels of thick toast. Fry the tournedos quickly in butter and place on the toast rounds. Put a slice of pâté on each and put to keep hot but where they cannot cook any more. To serve pour the sauce over.

The pâté may come from a tin, or may be made by cooking 6oz chicken livers with 2oz butter, a small chopped onion, 1 clove garlic, and a glass of red wine. Add a bay leaf and some tarragon. Season with milled black pepper and salt. When cooked, remove the bay leaf and pass through a blender or sieve. This is best made the day before.

The sauce is really instant. Boil up a can of good consommé with half its quantity of dry red wine. Add 12 crushed black peppers and simmer for 5 minutes; thicken with beurre manie.

## Caramel apple tart

I have given this recipe before, a long time ago, but it bears repeating, I think, particularly as in this instance I give the recipe for the rich flan pastry. Make a caramel with 2 heaped table-spoons of sugar, a few drops of water, and a walnut of butter. With this line a large tart tin. Peel, core, and quarter about 1½lb apples. I used Cox's which were not up to dessert standard but had that lovely scent. Arrange these neatly on the caramel, dot with little pieces of butter and sprinkle with vanilla sugar. Cover with the crust, brush over with water, sprinkle with sugar, make an airhole and bake at gas 6 (400 deg. F) for about 45 minutes. Turn upside down to serve, and, in my view, it is better cold. The pastry recipe I use is 8oz plain flour; 1 pinch salt; 2½oz butter; 2½oz margarine; 1 level tablespoon vanilla sugar; 1 egg yolk; 1 tablespoon orange flower water (if available); a little water if necessary.

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MITCHELL BEAZLEY (Distributed by George Philip)

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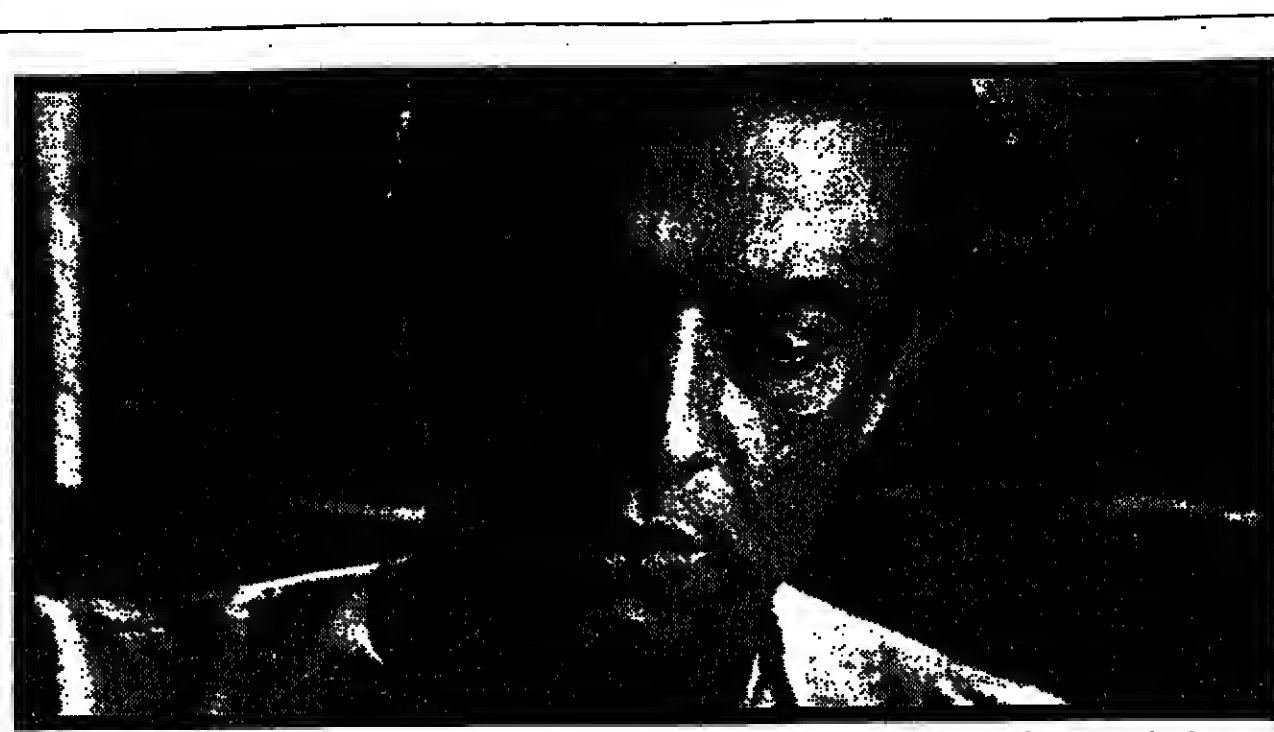
THE SUPPORTING SHORT is about Bangla Desh: you catch the last images, tramping feet, ribs sticking out, over them an ironic voice reciting from the Pakistan Constitution. Then on comes Satyajit Ray's "Days and Nights in the Forest", four footloose young men drive off from Calcutta into the Chota Nagpur hills for a few days' break; they will get drunk, tangle with two young women on holiday—like them—from the big city, get the caretaker of the forest bungalow into trouble with his superiors. Meanwhile, they quarrel, play silly tricks. The film seems to drift; of its eddies of incident none will ever get into the newspapers. Yet there is no doubt which is the profounder document of a society in crisis: it is Ray's.

Satyajit Ray is a great Bengali artist, by choice wholly taken up with his own distracted people, who yet insist on speaking to them and for them in a private voice. An intimate, seemingly irrelevant film like "Days and Nights" was made before the East Bengal disaster, but not before the tensions and violence that brought down the Marxist Government of West Bengal. "Father Panchali", that chronicle of quiet village life, was made by a young man who a few years earlier had seen victims of the 1943 Bengal famine dying outside his home in a middle-class district of South Calcutta. Ray has never allowed his people's continuing crisis to flood into his work; it is contained and distanced within.

For people in the West, Ray's achievement is a little hard to gauge. They respond in the "Father Panchali" trilogy to the lyrical vision of childhood and of simple relationships: the trio blackly puffing across the plain as the two children come upon it for the first time, or the young bride's teasing answer to her husband's question "What is that I see in your eyes?" "I see you!" They admire the severe formal beauty of his masterpiece, "Charulata", from the opening shots through window after window that establish the heroine's sense of being caught to the last frame frozen on the bandage of recognition between husband and wife.

But they often find him slow—though the rhythm of his best work seems to me the rhythm of life, or rather of a meditative apprehension of life, now lingering, now abrupt: in a word, musical. Often too they are bothered by his repeated attempts to play the material he is most closely part of—the life of the self-conscious urban middle class. He has never, he tells us, done anything as fine as the early trilogy. I disagree; "Days and Nights" bears me out.

Ray needs to be understood in his setting. He is an enclave within an enclave: an artist working in a none-too-brilliant Bengali film industry, itself a poor relation of the extravagant



SATYAJIT RAY. PICTURE BY MARK EDWARDS

## OUT OF THE FOREST

While his countrymen still starve in Bangla Desh, Satyajit Ray makes his comment on a society in crisis with a comedy of trivial incidents. But his latest film, says John Rosselli, is just as good as his great early trilogy.

Indian film industry that centres on Bombay. Bengali film-makers work out from two thirds of their countrymen walled away in Pakistan—a deprivation Ray feels keenly—as well as from the Indian majority.

A POPULAR Bengali film with the singing stars Uttam Kumar and Suchitra Sen is, in cheap black and white, a farago of romance, clowning, revolutionary politics (safely set in the past), peasants' houses like an Ideal Home exhibit, and rich people's houses like a Bushy Berkeley set, the whole closing on that favourite Bengali image, a prolonged close-up of a girl's face bathed in tears. A serious film like Tapan Sinha's "The Runaway" (seen in London) aims at the Calcutta middle-class audience that keeps first runs going for months: it is competent, literary, solemn; all the riceboats have spangling new unpunctured sails and, as one spectator exclaimed, "all the peasants speak Ballganj Ben-

gali!" (read "Kensington English"). In his search for truth of feeling and truth to land and people, Ray is much closer to Bengal's writers. He is one of them; he uses picture-frame, words, and music (all of which he composes himself, with great care and sparseness) as they used paper, words, and (often) music. At a time when many young Bengali writers are uncompromisingly modernist, his methods remain by and large traditional.

Ray was trained as a graphic artist at Santiniketan, the university Tagore founded at his country home. Tagore, an extraordinarily great writer, in Bengal an influence at least as pervasive as Shakespeare in England, and as dangerous, Santiniketan pictorial art, from what I have seen of it, is now a slack hybrid of Western and Indian tradition, inwardly empty. Ray has not quite escaped the self-conscious poeticism that is Tagore's dubious side: witness, in the trilogy, Apu's scattering

of his manuscripts to the setting sun. The surprising thing is how seldom this finds its way into his work, how rarely he has carried on Tagore's concern with truth in human relations and with the evils that come of ignoring others' needs or imposing on them one's own. The most deeply moving things in Ray (the long bawling walk in "Apu" as the estranged child rejoins his father, in "Charulata" the last scenes of bleak understanding between husband and wife) flow from this alert respect for people as they are.

Ray might have been content to go on making stories of village life like the trilogy or "The Goddess" drawn from Tagore. Bibhutibhusan, and other writers; there are enough of them, and the dream of rural simplicity is deeply enough embedded in the urban Bengali imagination. Instead, he has drawn closer to the life of the Calcutta intelligentsia—a group as lively and tormented as the great city it is adrift in.

Two of his finest films, "The Music Room" and "Charulata", are chapters in this group's imaginary autobiography: the ruined landlord with his neglect of business and passion for art, the uneasily Anglicised liberal of the 1870s and his emancipated wife, are ancestral figures. They are characteristically distanced, their historical situation caught in a small compass, their failure and their nobility alike unblinked.

With "Mahanagar" ("The Big City") Ray made his Calcutta film: it turns its back on the city itself, yet the city's pressures bear on the young middle-class couple throughout—in the frosty office, in the overcrowded home. The ending has been criticised as facile (the wife who has dared for the first time to go out to work throws up her job, for good reason, just as her husband loses his, yet they go off cheerfully). It seems to me true to a suffering yet vital city.

These were members of the not quite articulate clerical class, acted upon yet beginning to act for themselves. In "Kanchenjunga" Ray took on the self-conscious and well off. Not quite successfully: in spite of fine touches the conflict between truth and egoism is a little too pat, the enveloping mists too obviously symbolic. It turns out to have been a rehearsal for the full achievement of "Days and Nights" in the "Forest", another tragedy of articulate Calcutta people set down in a strange place.

Like all Ray's work "Days and Nights" is about communication—how difficult, how necessary. It is also about class, power, and money. Its young men in Western clothes—all high caste (not that they would make anything of it, except perhaps at marriage)—all in jobs that constrict them (not that they would change), some quite possibly Marxists in opinion—manipulate the poor through money; even the Calcutta girl, the most aware of the characters, has to make a telephone number on a five-rupee note ("I haven't any other paper"). Through the casual joke winds a theme of money lost, found, begged, stolen, borrowed, returned, and a kindred theme of power used thoughtlessly. All one sees of the victims is the caretaker's sick wife, her children, their squalid room, glimpsed through the window bars: it is enough.

Yet the film remains a comedy; one possible love is thwarted, another encouraged; there's a chance of growth. It isn't "about" anything; nothing is labelled; it exists in the concrete ordered vision of people and places. One feels one has lived with them, takes away images (his flabby torso, her look, bare trees in the grey light, that laughable yet meaningful incident of the memory game) that reverberate and grow in the mind for days. If Ray makes his Bangla Desh film it will be just as self-contained, and cut as deep.

Jean Franco reports on the work of Pablo Neruda, who yesterday was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature

## COUNTRY BOY V. PLASTIC MONSTER

THE CHILEAN, Pablo Neruda, is one of the world's most successful poets. The favourite myth of the avant-garde—a silent minority reached through the select edition or met between underground sheets—has never applied to him. He is perhaps the last of the romantic poets, the last natural voice before the plastic monsters take over. He is very much country against city, in virgin woods as against the burning pavements, the fresh and spontaneous against the traditional; "cities with pests," he declared, always seemed to me to be full of spiders webs and silence.

He was the son of a train driver and brought up in rainy southern Chile, what was then pioneer territory. It was an area without tradition, without literature, where one of the family friends was the first man to write poetry south of the River Rio Bio. A sense of the energy of his poetry derives from the initial shock of the sky comb boy setting out to conquer the vast oceanic world of Santiago. But I scarcely knew what it was to be unsuccessful. Before he was 20, he published his "Twenty Love Poems" which were to become so familiar to Spanish speaking readers that they still draw the reader by their energy. Every metaphor comes freshly into poems as if it were uttered for the first time, as if it belonged to "real speech" and not to literature.

With this irrepressible, unashamed delight in his own creativity, he can never cherish Mallarmé's ideal silence. He saw himself, rather as a romantic did, as the unmediated voice of nature or of common people. In the beginning, he rejected via effects, enjoying the sound of language. His manner of recitation I always been praised.

Neruda's strength has been minute and persistent exploration of common areas of experience—a transition from adolescence to manhood in "Twenty Love Poems," a sense of the integration of his life in his "Residencia on Earth," discovery of historical consciousness in his epic, "Canto General," the recognition of objects and their relation to man in his "Elemental Odes." Enormously productive, he published collections of sonnets, a poetic autobiography, "The Memoirs of Isla Negra" (the coastal village where he usually lives). And year by year he brought out no less than new collections.

Each of these volumes has flowed naturally as a river from his own and experience. Indeed, his manner of growth, his unblinking recognition of age is not unlike Picasso's, a period which stresses difficulty of communication, the power of silence, the corruptibility of language. Neruda preserves a faith in speech.

For many years a member of the Communist Party (he was the Communist Party nominee for the presidency of Chile but stepped aside to support Allende and is now Ambassador in Paris), he is a humanist, a political commitment arose initially of the Spanish Civil War and poverty of the workers of his underdeveloped nation. He speaks of this in his poems: "I, through the tunnels of the mind, wrote in one of them, 'to see other men live/And when I came my hands stained with depression garbage/I held up my hands showed them to the general/And I do not take responsibility for crime'."

It is characteristic of him that he thinks he produced a manifesto "Impure Poetry" and that he branched from direct political attack verse. His epic, "Canto General," uniquely successful political poem.

But Neruda's communism is distinctly humanist brand. He loves not war. Workers in his life are more often artisans than operators. They saw wood, houses, sail boats. In fact, he sees self as a bit of a hippy, making it out of idleness. "Finding little fragments of oceanic substance."

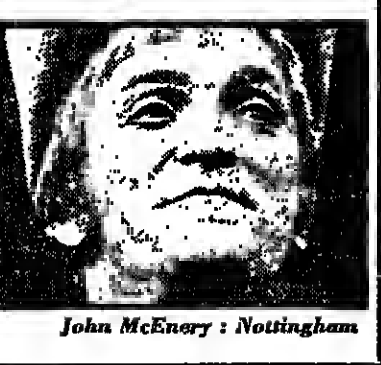
"At night  
Thinking of having to write  
A fugitive old  
I took off my shoes  
By the fire,  
Poured the sand out of them  
And almost at once fell  
Sound asleep."

Little wonder that he appealed predominantly to young Spanish audiences. Now almost 70, Neruda identifies with the mermaid of his poems whose brief contact human cruelty sends her back to sea from which she came:

"And without a backward look  
swam once more, swam  
nothingness, swam her dying  
Jean Franco is Professor of American Literature at the University of Essex."



## review



John McNery: Nottingham

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## Smith Family

ONE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN America and Britain is that over there "Sheriff" has good vibrations whereas over here the Sheriff was a bad bat who was rotten to Richard Greene (or Robin Hood, if you're punctilious. And we are all, I hope, punctilious here).

"The Smith Family", a title reserved for the sole delight of London, is in a direct line of descent from the Westerns. The slow spoken, quick on the draw sheriff, the pretty girl in calico, the real spunky kids and all and all.

It is a commendable public relations exercise to associate the sheriff with Smith, the modern cop, in the viewer's mind. And the best of American luck.

It is a series which induces great waves of nausea in the unwary. When Smith's daughter throws her arms around his neck and says "Oh, there just aren't any words" one tends to disagree. They may be awkward to spell but there are certainly words. Like Yuck and Ugh and Gough. How over if one takes a "Qwell" and a good grip of oneself, one can remember that it is mere American myth. Wednesday's episode, "One More Good-bye," was a teeny-weeny "High Noon."

Smith was a-going for to meet a bunch of bad guys who were gunning for him. I thought, at first, they were the Mafia but it later appeared they were "a militant radical group."

Anyway, pausing only to buy some cookies from a little girl, to take his wife dancing and be a real pal to his small son, off he jolly well goes and shoots them up. Returning heroic and laconic to the bosom of his family.

The moral of all this is that, just as a duck is somebody's mother, a pig is somebody's poppa and we should be kind to our flat-footed friends.

OPEN SPACE

Michael Billington

## Lay By

I FIRST SAW "Lay By" in the early hours of the morning at this year's Edinburgh Festival, and I wondered if my initial hostility to it might not be the result of cultural fatigue. On a second viewing, however, this bald and comfortable study by no fewer than seven authors of a motorway sex case still strikes me as a brutish, unenlightening piece of work.

Originally praised for its astonishing unity of tone, it now seems wildly uneven. It begins with a knowing, passably funny satire on the dirty picture trade, though its portrait of the pornographer as a lank-haired bunch-back with a limp looks like the work of some anti-permissive propagandist; it then moves into a cold, clinical, ruthlessly objective account of a sexual assault case in a motorway lay by; and it finally edges towards Grand Guignol as a pair of hickering mortuary attendants hoist three paint-daubed corpses into a water-filled vat and then help themselves to the resulting jam-like pulp. Thus we move from satire to unemotional reportage to Jacobean horror in three uneasy stages.

Presumably the seven authors are offering a study in progressive dehumanisation: the pornographer dehumanises sex; the police psychiatrist dehumanises the assault case by

transposing it into a euphemistic jargon; and the hospital workers even dehumanise the dead by treating them like cattle. But instead of coming out raging at man's inhumanity to man, I am left wondering if the seven authors (Brian Clark, Trevor Griffiths, Stephen Pollakoff, Hugh Stoddart, David Hare, Howard Brenton, Snoo Wilson) are not experimenting in theatrical stock-tactics and testing how far the mimetic principle can be carried. I also question the literary value of the enterprise: it seems ironic that the principle of compromise—autship—Stephen have strenuously resisted in Hollywood and Broadway, should now be regarded as innovative. But, for all my doubts, I still admire Snoo Wilson's unswerving direction and the actors' unswerving dedication.

## SADLER'S WELLS

Meirlon Bowen

## Susanna

STAGING HANDEL'S oratorios is a hazardous operation. For a start, one has to be very careful which one to choose, for many of those which appear suitable for theatrical treatment at first glance can present well-nigh insuperable problems in the actual process of staging. "Susanna" is one of Handel's late oratorios, with a libretto probably by the same author as "Salomon" (completed earlier in the same year, 1748)—seems to me almost a non-starter as a theatre-piece, though admittedly its simplicity of plot and general design might suggest otherwise.

The revival of the Handel Opera Society's production, first seen in 1969, enabled one to encounter again the works' generous fund of inventive, characterful music but only drew attention to its awkwardness on stage. The best music is concentrated into the choruses, which were here sung reasonably well (especially so in the case of the fast, difficult, final chorus of Act 1). But back we went to the old G & S chorus movements—a few steps forward, a few to the side or back, the right arm raised forward like the traffic-cop's STOP—and traditional groupings. The sets (by Margaret and Andrew Brownfoot) and lighting were a paltry affair. David Thompson's production added too much gratuitous burlesque to this very sober story of how Susanna, having thwarted two lusty Elders hoping for love in the bath, has her chastity proved by the boy Daniel.

No outstanding solo ainging here: Jeannette Sinclair copied fairly well with the title role; Duncan Robertson and Eric Shilling made two evenly-balanced, though contrasted elders, but this was not a night for litanisation. Charles Farncombe conducted the English Chamber Orchestra.

## RICHMOND

James Kennedy

## Ballet for All

HERBERT ROSS, the American choreographer, may or may not be a specialist in harsh oddities, but that is certainly how the Royal Ballet presents him. The Touring Group at the Wimbledon Theatre, showed us last week his choreographic variations on the cruelties of Goya ("Caprichos"). And last night the Group showed what he had done (in "The Maids") with the perversities of Jean Genet. This again is not a new work, but a revival

of one made over a decade ago for the American Ballet Theatre. Just as Mr Ross's "Caprichos" was derived closely from Goya's etching so his balletic version of Genet owes so much to it that the choreography may mean little to anyone who does not know what Genet wrote. A programme note provides some slight help by quoting Sartre as saying that Genet had wanted the two sexually complicated maids to be played by boys. This—at least in the various productions over here—has not, I think, been done in the play. But it is done in Ross's ballet—and most effectively. It does not really add to the piece's perversity, merely exchanging one kind of perversity for another but it provides this choreographic version with this one notable, highly impressive distinction: that is, some very strong dramatic dancing by the male-maids, Kerrison Cooke and Nicholas Johnson. The latter's interpretation, in particular, was almost obsessively sinister—a tortured, violent, graceful bi-sexual creature, relentless in his/her love/hatred. The sheer quality of the movement of these two principal characters, gave the choreography its sufficient point. Where, however, Mr Ross, or at least this production failed, was in establishing the relationship between the two maids and the lady (Vyvyan Lorraine) who was the cause of their trouble; Lorraine looked, as always, ravishing, but had little chance to explain herself.

"The Maids" was supported, so to say by Geoffrey Cauley's "Ante Room" which, I found, had gained greatly on reacquaintance with it. "The Grange" of the inventiveness of movement in this choreographic monochrome emerges gradually. The Group also danced "Facade" and—with the irresistible exception of Meryl Chappell as the Milkmaid—did it very drably.

## DM GALLERY

Caroline Tisdall

## George Jackson

WOVEN INTO ONE of Llewellyn Xavier's screen prints is a statement by the young West Indian artist: "I am conscious of the fact that I am not with saying 'something' about the development of art; that I leave to art historians." This exhibition, produced urgently and quickly in response to a particular event is a tribute to a man known to the world only by a collection of letters, words, and a few photographs. The letters are a manifesto, the words weapons, and the photographs visual symbols.

In his introduction to "Soledad Brother," Jean Genet wrote: "George Jackson's style is clear, carefully pitched, simple and supple, as is his thinking. Anger alone illuminates his style and his thinking, and a kind of joy in anger. The simplicity and the anger are continued in Xavier's work. The familiar symbols—the profile behind bars, chains and convict numbers—are repeated without embarrassment. Such images of repression may be manipulated but never to such an extent that you could lose sight of the original and cease to understand. Black and white are deliberately stark, and colour basic.

Artists in protest now have taken to photographic screen prints for much the same reason as the Berlin Dadaists working in a climate of anger evolved the technique of photomontage. It provides a ready-made and accessible image, incorporating both immediacy and reality. By processing or painting the image, partially eliminating it, or juxtaposing it with something else, the viewer's sense of reality is challenged, and his attention held.

Xavier has used these possibilities

in images like the one drawn from a photograph supplied by the Jackson family, a black child in a garden, his face suddenly transposed into white. But most of his imagery is built up from Jackson's only link with the world outside: the postcard. The significant paraphernalia recurs constantly: the prison censor's stamp, the postmarks, stamps and addresses. The most powerful is also the most simple, two black rectangles, a US postage stamp, beneath it a drop of blood and a cancelled convict's code number, Jackson's number.

The postal theme is taken one step further. Xavier sent examples of his work for signature and comment not only to Jackson himself, but also to well-known militants: Jean Genet, James Baldwin, Pete Hain, as a gesture of solidarity. On his copy Jackson simply wrote "this is not the result of chance."

Jackson's description of the impact his trial had on his father acquires even more significance in the light of his death and its impact on the world. "It denotes the effects that trauma has on people, especially people who are affected by little else. I am convinced that black people can never be influenced by ideology alone... I reason that with a continuous stream of shocks and the promise of spoils they can eventually be induced to reach beyond their immediate surroundings." I doubt whether any visual image will have the sustained effect of the Soledad letters, but it can serve to reinforce them.

Exhibition arranged by Penguin Books/Jonathan Cape/D.M. Gallery, Tuesdays to Saturdays until November 2 at D.M. Gallery, 72 Fulham Road, London SW3.

## NOTTINGHAM

Gareth Lloyd Evans

## Rosencrantz

TOM STOPPARD'S "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" at the Nottingham Playhouse is a magnificent piece of animated practical criticism with some superb and dramatic paragraphs. Its device of giving the two Hamlet characters the status of apparent reality so that they do not know quite what they are doing in the play, which is set in the Castle of Elsinore, becomes a sensitive exploration of the whole nature of illusion and reality and death and their particular application to Shakespeare's play. Through these characters we see, so to speak, behind the actions Shakespeare has written for us; matters that seem large in Shakespeare's vision are petty in their eyes, what is tragic becomes farcical, what is trivial looms large. Yet such is Stoppard's power that it can also be experienced as a play in itself in which the two characters emerge as lost, bewildered souls waiting, as they banter and pine and pother, not so much for Godot, as for identity.

There is a rare bravura performance by Robert Eddison but the honours go to the two Shakespearean super-omaraes who become Stoppard's pathetic heroes, played with great sensitivity and flexibility of tone and pace by two brothers—John and Peter McNery. The former reveals that rare ability to amalgamate comedy and pathos which urges me to hope that we shall one day see his Feste and Lear's Fool. Peter McNery abundantly shows an authority which he recently revealed as Hamlet at Leicester, which prompts me to hope that however his new career as a director works out he will not deprive us of his acting ability.

Some of these reviews appeared in later editions yesterday

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## Europe's nuclear forces

Creation of a European nuclear force is not an immediate issue today, but will become one. Mr Heath repeated yesterday that he holds to his belief in a Franco-British deterrent force "in trust" for Europe. This is not an issue in negotiation over British entry to Europe. A joint force will come, if ever, only at an advanced stage in the European Community's development. But M. Deniau's declaration in "Le Monde" that the MacMahon Act must be amended, to permit Franco-British nuclear cooperation, is no coincidence. Officially M. Deniau was stating a personal opinion—as was Professor Dabrendorf last summer when he published his well directed criticism of the way the European Community is managed. M. Deniau, however, wants to be the next chairman of the European Commission, and his view will be read as reflecting influential opinion in both Brussels and Paris.

The case against a European or Franco-British nuclear deterrent is strong—certainly at this stage in Europe's evolution. So far, indeed, the French Government itself has not wanted one. It prefers a separate force of its own. But in time the issue will have to be discussed. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in dealing with it yesterday, did not deny this. He implied instead that it was a matter for debate inside Europe, after entry. That is fair, so long as we do not shut our eyes to its awkward implications. Mr Healey put the known objections—the inadequacy of a Franco-British force, the implied split in NATO, the possible German demands, and the Soviet reaction. Valid though these are today, they assume a continuing French frigidity towards NATO and no progress meanwhile in East-West relations. Five years hence the situation ought to be different. The idea of a Franco-British nuclear deterrent in itself is

not attractive, but if US disengagement continues and East-West force reductions are agreed, it will have to be considered—unless, improbably, all round disarmament is becoming a hard reality.

This was the one new element in yesterday's Commons debate. For the rest, it followed well trodden paths. Sir Alec reassured the anxious that political change in Europe—towards federalism or whatever other form—could come only by unanimous agreement. So emphatic was he that Mr Grimond asked whether the British Government wanted no political development and would use a veto to prevent it: which wrung from Sir Alec the admission that, after all, Britain does want change if it is brought about by evolution and consent. Again that is fair, so long as we do not shut our eyes to reality. Without an effective central authority, the European Community will collapse. Already it is in serious difficulty because it cannot reach agreed decisions quickly—as over currency questions. Yet a central authority must mean a diminution of national independence. This should not be feared, but it must be faced.

On economic prospects, Mr Healey was predictably pessimistic. He is right, of course, in arguing that for a strong Britain entry can be beneficial while for a weak Britain it may be fatal. For the rest, the estimates of costs and benefits that he quoted are no better and no worse than others. Nobody can be sure what the economic consequences will be. When he revives the old gibe at Mr Macmillan's application to join—"the despairing gambler's last throw"—that can be quoted back, being as true of Mr Wilson's application. The plain impression remains that Mr Wilson on these terms would have agreed to entry and that Mr Heath's Government is right in accepting them.

## Worse than it looks

Contrary to first appearances the October unemployment figures are dreadful. They indicate that the number wholly without work is still increasing. There is little significance in the slight change in the total of all those out of work. The figure in September was artificially swollen by the large number of Midlands car workers temporarily laid off due to industrial disputes; the figures for this month were taken when many fewer workers were laid off for that reason. On the other hand the increase in the wholly unemployed was more than twice the increase to be expected on purely seasonal grounds. Even more ominous is the continued fall in the number of job vacancies notified to the Department of Employment. On October 6 there were 5,500 fewer jobs than at the same time in the previous month. More than 12,000 jobs have disappeared since July. The gap between the numbers out of work and the jobs available is still wider. There is nothing in the present employment picture to give hope that the total of unemployed will not pass the one million mark over the next few months.

The concern of the trade unions is not surprising. But employers are also worried that the rise in unemployment—at least in the short term—may have disruptive social consequences. That is why the Confederation of British Industry has been pressing the Government for more urgent action to provide jobs. Some of the arguments used by CBI leaders this week have been uncharacteristic. First they want more cash and more encouragement for local authorities to embark on socially desirable projects like slum clearance, which also have the merit of

requiring more labour. Secondly the CBI wants the Government to encourage—in unspecified ways—the nationalised industries to bring forward their investment plans. Continuing high unemployment spells electoral disaster for any government. It also threatens the prospect of getting agreement with the unions on some kind of voluntary wages policy. If for no other reason than these, Ministers are anxious to see the unemployment figures come down.

In fact Ministers can claim that they have not been idle even since Mr Barber's autumn Budget. More than £150 millions have been allocated to the local authorities to help with job creation, particularly in the regions with the worst problem. The Government has also been bringing forward its military aircraft and shipbuilding programme in a deliberate attempt to provide jobs. The Government has met with some frustrations in its attempts to use the local authorities as the spearhead of a public works drive. Many authorities are anxious to use the extra Government finance not to increase commitments but to reduce the amount by which they may have to increase rates next year.

Ideally the Government would like to do more to encourage both State and private industry to bring forward major investment projects. In spite of the gloom there are still some grounds for qualified optimism that things will improve next year: if the economy picks up; if entry into the Six encourages a more enterprising investment programme by industry; and if reform comes in time to prevent further world monetary crises and trade war. But there are too many ifs for the comfort either of the Government or the unemployed.

## Will they all swing together?

It used to be said that being a fag at Eton was only tolerable because you could recover afterwards on holiday at Davos or Cannes or on a grouse-moor. Well-beeled servitude, the argument ran, was endurable. Eton's latest proposal is to admit six "really poor" boys a year as scholar-fags or Oppidan-fags. The qualifications for entry will be a scholarship to a preparatory school, followed by a scholarship or an entrance to Eton itself, and a residence qualification. Eton is looking for six really poor homes in Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Kent, or Surrey. These, as the Geography master would probably agree, are not the counties in which most people would start looking for the poorest homes.

All the same the scheme has been launched. In April children from the poorest homes in six counties will be formally examined and interviewed at Eton itself. At the end of the day six of them, presumably, will have been chosen and the others will go home, aged ten and defeated. This will be the first consequence of the Eton junior scholarship scheme and far and away the

worst. Children ought not to be made to think that they are failures. Least of all should they be told that they are failures at an age when nobody can possibly tell whether this is true or not. If Einstein had sat the eleven-plus he would have failed, and so would Winston Churchill.

There is another objection to the Eton scheme. When the Fleming Committee recommended in 1944 that poor children should go to public schools they insisted that they should not be selected on academic grounds. "We should regard any such segregation of the particularly gifted children of the country as altogether unfortunate. The harmful effects on the intellectual standards of the day schools would be obvious. . . . Further we believe that any advantage which might appear to accrue to the boarding schools would be quite illusory. If a school is to be a true community it must contain children of varying intellectual qualities as well as those of different temperaments and interests." Six poor, bright, new fags a year will not make much difference to anything as durable as the Eton community.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

KENT: Suddenly the sunken lanes have taken on a new character. Shadowy and sun-dappled in summer, they have become deep canyons of sombre silence in the late season. The metalled surfaces are softened by deep leaf fall packed between the steep narrow banks. A hazard to motorists, they become a new source of pleasure to the walker. There is time to gaze at weathered rock strata and deep soil exposures. The tree roots create private patterns of endurance, clutching the precipitous bank tops, almost completely undermined by erosion. Ground ivy and brambles give an illusion of stability but so quickly the autumn rains pour down the banks and funnel into the hollow-ways, quickly growing into torrents, carrying soil and sand and depositing small deltas at the foot of the lanes. The deepest lanes are created on the steep gradients of routes transversed to the hills. In one green lane I followed this week the surface had cut down 25ft. below the level of the bordering fields. Such depth seems to be associated with stone outcrops such as Greensand Ridge, the gaps through the clay-with-flints on The Downs being seldom so deep. I do not think that depth is necessarily an indication of great age, for some of the oldest tracks in the county, such as the Pilgrim's Way and the Ridgeway are not noticeably sunken for much of their course. It may have been the extensive quarrying of older times and the passage of heavily laden carts constantly following the same determined track through difficult terrain that helped create the hollow-ways.

JOHN T. WHITE.

## Arts storm: Lessons to be learned?

### TO THE EDITOR

From Martin Froy, who yesterday announced his resignation as chairman of the Fine Art Panel.

Sir,—The long list of artists and teachers who have just resigned from the Fine Art Panel of the NCAD adds overwhelming weight to Patrick Heron's recent criticism of the present situation in art education.

It has been a significant factor in the work of the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design that it chose to call upon practising artists and designers for advice, forming specialist panels in each of the main subjects of painting and sculpture, graphic design and so on. At the outset the work of these panels lay mainly in visiting colleges of art in reporting and making recommendations to the head, and as time experience showed that standards were inextricably bound up with and dependent upon the situation generally in a school of art, on finance, staffing, accommodation, the administrative structure. Only if such conditions were right

could a panel member feel confident that standards would be maintained. One of the most important of these conditions was the autonomy of the art school.

Meanwhile the scope of the panel's work had grown. Lately for example, the joint NACAE-NCAD working party having made recommendations over the whole field of further education in art, a panel member would be called upon to comment and advise in matters relevant to his subject in this much wider context.

But if his work became more complex there was no increase in satisfaction at seeing anything done. Decisions were postponed, a long wait, until the Coldstream Summer report was published, and again for the Secretary of State's response. Often, issues that the panel regarded as crucial turned out to be outside the purview of the council.

What is before a Fine Art Panel member now? The autonomy of the art schools, hitherto considered a fundamental condition for the maintenance of standards is eroded in polytechnics—now always, as has been said, simply because

a structure of departmental representation on academic boards is divisive and may leave no room for an effective faculty head; some faculties have been deliberately split. Panel members, still feeling responsibility for the quality of work in these departments, have found their concern ineffective. In a few years, they learn, polytechnics will be awarding their own degrees, sooner than this they may offer CNA degree courses. "DipAD" could be finished.

Will the independent art school survive? Are we to see recent events as marking the end of an experimental period in art education?

The work of the NCAD has not gone unchallenged, particularly at the beginning when the criteria by which academic standards were measured were questioned, again, after the DGS "Moratorium" and of course in 1968. Yet the support given by many education authorities has been very remarkable, more buildings, equipment, libraries, more teaching staff. By and large, as Patrick Heron writes, it is a good achievement and has earned respect and admiration especially abroad.

The particular character of the diploma colleges owes much to the presence of artists and designers on the NCAD specialist panels, and of artists and designers not only teaching in the art school but having a say in the selection of students, the structure of courses, the evaluation of standards, and the design of studios and the choice of equipment.

Is it a closed decade or will something be learnt from these resignations by the NCAD Fine Art Panel?

Great works of art are among the highest human achievements. A degree in art is comparable with a degree in any other subject. But art is not the same as other subjects. The student of art needs appropriate conditions. Who knows better what these are than those artists who have now withdrawn after contributing over a long period towards establishing the reputation of the diploma in art as a degree equivalent qualification, a unique creative development in education?—Yours faithfully,

Martin Froy.

Castlecombe, Wiltshire.

### Labour's need of research

Sir,—I found Tom McNally and Terry Pitt very disheartening in their letter of October 14. They speak as if there is little or no need for further inquiries to be made by the Research Department at Transport House of which I was long ago (1945-51) the head, and as though the tradition of that department for doing as much solid research as resources permit might as well be thrown over. The ideas are already there for wealth and gifts taxes etc., and all that is needed (they seem to say) is the necessary political will to carry them through.

May I beg them not to try and make the Research Department into a Political Will Department. There is surely as much need as ever there was for decent research in order to underpin with much more detail the proposals already made by the party and even more important and more difficult, to develop new policies.

I also found it disheartening that they should have chosen, as a peg for their declaration, an attack on Tony Crossland. No one has done more to stimulate new thinking on party policy than him. He did it in the "Future of Socialism" book and he has continued to do it since the most recent electoral defeat. He is the sort of leader open to new ideas who keeps people like me in and with the Labour Party.—Yours,

Michael Young.

Director.

Institute of Community Studies, Loodoo E2.

### Prison the wrong answer

Sir,—I was shocked and distressed to hear that the young woman who kidnapped a baby is to be sent to prison for three years. She was at the time distressed and disturbed after the loss of her expected child and after being jilted by her boy friend.

We all know surely that after a miscarriage there is a great deal of hormonal imbalance. This girl was clearly unwell.

Probation and medical attention would have been a civilised and reasonable sentence. What possible good can be served by locking her away in an archaic institution which already turns out enough criminals?

I do hope that this unjust sentence will be reversed by public pressure. Surely most people will be as outraged at this as they were at the original loss of baby Denise Weller.—Yours,

(Mrs) E. R. Taylor.

15 Ewart Road, Weston-super-Mare.

### A case of mistaken identity

Sir,—As you point out (October 18, "Prison bonds linger on"), more than 300,000 white collar workers are barred from many jobs because they cannot get a guarantee of integrity from an insurance company. But not all men affected are, in fact "ex-prisoners and other ex-offenders." The Citizens' Rights Office was recently consulted by a man sacked from his job because his employer could not get a fidelity bond for him, but who had committed no offence. When it was found that the case was being taken



DRIVIN' FELLER and mother.

up by a solicitor, the insurance company found that it had made a mistake and the man has now been offered his job back.

That this secret checking up on people can be carried out without checking that the right man's record is being investigated, seems to us a most serious double injustice.—Yours faithfully,

(Mrs) Audrey Harvey, Director, Citizens' Rights Office, Drury Lane, Loodoo W.C.2.

## Nader and advertising/And why a Whip resigned

Sir,—Your leader (October 19) on Ralph Nader cruises comfortably for two and a half paragraphs before it starts to wobble badly. Why should a liberal newspaper play Dr Pangloss to Nader's Candide? Your bland defence of manufacturers and advertising (best possible products at lowest possible prices) reveals either a complete ignorance of what consumer marketing is all about, or a backward glance at your advertising sales.

Have you never heard of premium pricing—putting a higher price on an indifferent product to help the packaging give it

an aura of superior quality? Of course you have.

Even the staid industrial marketing field is not free from such practices, all affecting the consumer in the end. Recently one of our leading consultants in this field defined a trade association for me as a pricing ring. Remember it was not Ralph Nader or K. Galbraith, but Adam Smith, who stated that merchants rarely come together even for the most innocent of pleasures without it ending in a conspiracy against the public. Elizabeth Dunn's piece was even worse. Her pathetic failure to see the point about the need for a countervailing force for consumers is bad enough. But

her cheap references to American materialism and Nader's simple living are a crude example of the xenophobia and superficial patronising which many US phenomena receive at the hands of the British press.

Iain W. Carson, 23 Upton Close, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Sir,—I should like to correct a misleading comment by your correspondent concerning my resignation (October 19).

It is suggested that I resigned as an Opposition Whip only a few hours before the Government announced a free vote,

and that before I could change my mind my place had been filled. This is untrue.

I offered my resignation to the Chief Whip last June on the grounds that I had spent six years as a Government Whip and one year as an Opposition Whip, and I considered that a seven-year stint in that capacity was long enough. I was asked by the Chief Whip to remain in the Whip's Office until a successor could be found.

I am a pro-Marketeer, but this was not the reason for my decision to leave the Whip's Office.—Yours,

Alan Fitch.

House of Commons.

## Inflammable situation

PETER HILLMORE on new difficulties facing the West's big oil companies

OCTOBER is a wicked month for the oil industry. It marks the start with almost monotonous regularity of other long cold winter in the relationship between the oil companies and the producing states of the Middle East.

Last year, the issue of the month was prices—the season began with a huge Libyan price increase, followed by fierce talks with the Gulf states in Tehran with the threat of a shutdown in oil supplies writ large, and culminated with another, even larger, increase in Libya.

If things were bad then for the world's largest industry in size, they look like being worse this time round. This year's confrontation will be over the question of participation by the producing governments in the assets of the foreign oil companies (which is a euphemism for "nationalisation").

An Algerian Government newspaper reported on Wednesday that Libya was planning to take control of 51 per cent of the assets of all 35 oil companies operating in the country. Algeria itself nationalised the French oil companies in February.

And that's not all. Through no fault of its own, the oil industry is likely to be having more talks with the producing countries over prices, as a result of the dollar crisis. Oil prices are casted in dollars, and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which accounts for about 85 per cent of the world's oil exports, is taking steps to make sure that floating exchange rates don't cause its revenues to sink.

As an interim measure, OPEC is presenting the Western oil companies with a £208 millions bill to offset the dollar's decline. This is an increase of around seven per cent in the posted price of oil, and OPEC

has demanded that the increase should be backdated to August 15, when the dollar first floated.

But it is the participation issue that is going to cause the biggest problems. The Arab states, having gained their political independence, are eager to free themselves from what they regard as economic imperialism, and to have a bigger say in the activities of the oil companies.

A special OPEC meeting has been held in Beirut, and even the most moderate members were talking in terms of 20 per cent nationalisation of the oil companies' assets, while the more aggressive members, mentioned a controlling 51 per cent stake. The annual OPEC conference in Abu Dhabi this December will take the matter further.

Oil company officials do not seriously feel that they can prevent some take-over of their operations. Already many countries have instigated measures, such as joint exploration ventures, to ensure a degree of participation, and partial, or total nationalisation, is an inevitable next step. What the companies are anxious and desperate to bring about is adequate compensation for the vast amount of assets involved.

In a sense, the oil companies have only themselves to blame for the present strained relationships. Their record of co-operation with the producing countries is not exactly a proud one—when the present Libyan government took over in 1961, there was not a single Libyan on the board of any oil company. "We never thought we could run the industry," said the deputy prime minister, Major Jalloud, "but the companies might at least have made a token recognition that it was our land they were drilling on."

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# The new troubles inside Europe

**W**HILE Britain debates Common Market membership, the Community itself is debating the American challenge to its cohesion, and to its very existence. President Nixon's economic emergency programme, announced on August 15, caught the Community on holiday, took it by surprise, and angered it.

So far the EEC countries have been unable to define a common negotiating position with the US, and indeed have acted individually without mutual consultation in dealing with the immediate problem of managing their currencies in the face of America's suspension of the convertibility of the dollar into gold, and its attempt to force a revaluation of the major currencies against the dollar. This has led to considerable political friction within the Community, as well as to the management of Common Agricultural Policy into a nightmare that cannot long be sustained.

Now, at last, there is growing realisation in the Community that it must pull itself together if it wants to survive, and give some life and food to the enlarged Community. The Community is now being seen with a new seriousness on the international scene.

Mr Connally's divisive tactics in offering a bilateral deal—a sort of remission of sentence in return for good behaviour—to the Germans has at last made the EEC countries see the red light. They are planning a series of meetings to seek a common front for negotiations with the US. The Finance Ministers are meeting early in November to discuss monetary problems.

The combined strength of Foreign, Finance and Agriculture Ministers may also meet soon to discuss the wider aspects of trade strategy. But above all, plans for an EEC summit are now under active discussion. The EEC Foreign Ministers are holding a preparatory meeting in Rome early in November. Sir Alec Douglas-Home and the Foreign Ministers of the three other membership candidates will come to Rome immediately afterwards to be "informed" of the outcome.

The intention is to hold a carefully prepared summit of the enlarged Community early next year, whose principle object would be to define a range of negotiations with the US to secure an equitable burden-sharing on the economic front. But there are strong advocates, among them M Jean-Francois Deniau, the able French Commissioner responsible for the EEC's External Relations, who now argues that the Community together must also embark on a discussion of defence

with the US, and that the EEC must start thinking of a European nuclear defence force.

He believes that the EEC summit must face this delicate, politically highly charged problem, and that it should mandate one of its heads of state to open the dialogue with the US.

In terms of logic, all this sounds fine enough. But it presumes that time is on Europe's side, and that the practical problems caused by the monetary crisis can be dealt with meanwhile on a makeshift basis, and that the US—and incidentally also Japan, Canada, and other major trading countries that are not associated with the EEC—will be willing to wait until the Community sorts itself out.

It also assumes that there is now enough common interest and political will within the EEC to reach agreement on a package of far-reaching issues. Finally, it ignores the fact that Sir Heath's parliamentary problems in obtaining passage of the enabling legislation to join the EEC would have made all the more difficult, if he were to offer any specific British commitments to Anglo-French, let alone European, nuclear defence cooperation.

But without active British participation, any attempt to discuss the repeal of the

**J**EAN-FRANCOIS DENIAU, a Common Market Commissioner, would not claim to have been speaking on President Pompidou's behalf when he wrote in "Le Monde" this week that the Americans "must allow Britain to share her nuclear secrets with France, but this imperative certainly has a classic touch of French arrogance about it."

His statement was admittedly made in the context of a much broader argument about the future development of the European Economic Community's external policy. Revision of the MacMahon Act, which precludes Britain passing on nuclear technology obtained from the United States, is listed in his newspaper article as one of the basic preconditions for a serious dialogue with the Americans on economic as well as military affairs.

The arrogance emerges, it seems to me, when one considers that France has still not reversed her decision to withdraw from NATO's integrated military structure; and has not entirely abandoned a prickly Gaullist military philosophy, which at its most absurd decreed that she should prepare for attack "from all points of the compass." Deniau is tempted to reply to M. Deniau that France's return to the NATO fold should be an essential precondition for any serious dialogue between London and Paris, which is expected to lead to the creation of some kind of European nuclear deterrent. This would demonstrate as nothing else could that France is seeking to share British nuclear technology in order to strengthen collective European defence—in which the Americans play a vital role—and not simply to lighten the heavy economic burden of maintaining an independent programme.

France has asked for direct American assistance on several occasions, and been refused. This is reflected in the fact that France has had to spend an estimated £5,000 millions over the past 12 years to develop a nuclear strike force that consists of about three dozen Mirage IV bombers of inadequate range, nine ballistic missiles (with another nine to come) and the first of four submarines whose missiles have a much shorter range than Polaris.

The fact remains that if our present deterrent is considered to have lost its technical credibility in the 1980s it can be improved far, far more cheaply in cooperation with the Americans. And though there may be signs of a weakening in the United States' commitment to NATO it would be deeply inconsistent with past British policy to encourage such a disengagement.

The emphasis in M. Deniau's list of conditions is therefore surely wrong. Nuclear cooperation may come to seem increasingly desirable to both Britain and France to balance a declining American commitment to Europe, but it is certainly not something that either this country or the US "oust" accept. It is a possible change that should be negotiated within a multilateral NATO context, with the objective of maintaining, not breaking, transatlantic ties.



Deniau: French arrogance

## US challenge

They must also deal with the US challenge to their trading policies which will be renewed when the GATT Council meets in Geneva in November. The Americans will touch a particularly tender spot when they call on the Community to refrain from extending free trade arrangements to those of the EFTA countries which are not becoming full members of the EEC.

The Community has still not agreed on the scope of the free trade arrangements that should be offered. But it has accepted the principle, and it knows that unless Sweden, as a non-member of the EEC, is given very generous treatment, Norway and even Denmark may not feel able to join the Community.

The EEC countries must also soon face the tough issue of capital movements, which

## Intention

The intention is to hold a carefully prepared summit of the enlarged Community early next year, whose principle object would be to define a range of negotiations with the US to secure an equitable burden-sharing on the economic front. But there are strong advocates, among them M Jean-Francois Deniau, the able French Commissioner responsible for the EEC's External Relations, who now argues that the Community together must also embark on a discussion of defence

## Animal crackers

from Harry Trimborn  
Moscow: Thursday

**G**ROWING controversy—spontaneous and unofficial—has erupted among Soviet scientists over the alleged cruel and inhumane treatment of animals used in laboratory experiments. One segment of the nation's scientific community portrays scientists carrying out experiments as callous or indifferent to the sufferings of laboratory animals. They are accused of selfishly inflicting pain on animals in tests of scientific value. Some of these experiments generate, as one scientist put it, "hell in an animal's brain."

What's more, the critics charge, laboratory animals are sometimes killed for no reason than to fulfil a laboratory Government quota experiments. As Dmitry Shavrov, a well-known physiologist and writer, put it: "We know that the small pain of animals can suffer as much as ours. But again and in the scalp cuts into the lies of quadruped sufferers order to get a piece of pie, and sometimes—and this is shameful—to fulfil a quota. If it was planned to permit on 200 guinea pigs for the first quarter of the year, all 200 will be killed, even if there is necessity for it."

## Door facilities

Those defending the sciences say they do not intend to eliminate undue pain and suffering for laboratory animals. The trouble, they insist, is in inadequate facilities, housing, and maintaining animals and a shortage of staff personnel to care for the animals. Vasily Dushakov, head of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, urged that "a good half" of Moscow's vivariums—enclosed for animals closely related to the natural environment—do not "correspond to the elementary standards of sanitation, to say the least, of the biological quality of conditions for the animals."

The controversy was set off by a letter to the "Literaturnaya Gazeta" from E. Gromov, an assistant professor of psychology at the mean Pedagogic Institute Simferopol. Sukharev, in listing 1,500-word contribution, said a glaring example of the cruel treatment of laboratory animals by some researchers was their repeated use in painful experiments. "Sooner does the dog, cat or other animal recover from a painful experiment, than it is immediately subjected to another," he said.

He urged the immediate abolition of a constant committee for the organisation of experiments "under the physiology of the Academy of Sciences." "Preference must be given to modern, non-insectary methods," he said. "All cases the higher animals (those with greater ability to pain) must be placed by more primitive (so sensitive) ones."

Sukharev said that the inhumane forms of experiments are made in laboratories "under low scientific standards, and don't induce useful results." This, he said, he added in reports he said, "described how live rabbits were thrown into boiling water. He others were doused with inflammable liquids and set fire. It is hard to leave," he said, "that such experiments will teach doctors how to cure 'berms'—Lus sales Times."

## MISCELLANY

### Assorted centres

**T**HE Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust (the one that isn't political and doesn't give money to freedom fighters) is planning to establish a centre for studies in social policy. Lewis Waddilove and his trustees are thinking in terms of guaranteeing the unit for a decade or more, which will mean something in the range of £1.5 millions.

The centre will seek links with a number of universities, and the Rowntree trust hopes to draw funds from kindred philanthropists. Politicians on both sides of the Commons have been consulted, and an announcement is expected within the next month.

In a field bristling with interested parties and pressure groups, the choice of a first director (and his staff) is particularly sensitive. The trustees have deliberately spread a wide net. The choice will not be restricted to academics or public servants. A name is expected to emerge pretty quickly once the centre has been set up.

### Poetic justice

**A** DUSTY Irish libel rediscovers. It goes like this: "I mistook Gogarty's white-robed maid for his wife—or his mistress. I expected every poet to have a spare wife. Hardly enough to set today's litigants' nostrils aquiver, but in 1938 it led to the withdrawal of Patrick Kavanagh's autobiography 'The Green Fool' and cost £100 damages.

The offending passage will be rearing its head for the first time in 33 years next week on the front cover of a new edition of the Irish poet's book. Both Kavanagh—a sparring partner of Brendan Behan—and Oliver St John Gogarty, whose white-robed



KAVANAGH: a dusty libel

maid it was, are dead, and yet have become less reticent about allowing their spare wives front cover treatment.

Cherished copies of "The Green Fool" have been changing hands for up to £20, a fact which did not escape the attention of Martin Green, a publishing partner in Martin Brian and O'Keefe, who published three of Kavanagh's works for McGibbon and Kee where he was an editor.

He and Timothy O'Keefe, an editorial director, were both sacked from McGibbon and Kee last year and Kavanagh's widow, Katherine, will be attending. The Green Fool's launch party in the same London pub where they celebrated their pay-off. The new edition is a cheaply produced offshoot from an original copy owned by Michael Joseph (who paid the £100 in 1938). They know of only two other copies—in Trinity College library, Dublin, and Rome. The print order is for 2,000 copies selling at £3 each. Not so dusty.

### Life line

**A**NYBODY want a genuine, hand-carved, horse-drawn gypsy caravan, courtesy John and Yoko and painted psychedelic overall? The Lennons gave the caravan to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

### Faure square

**T**HE BY-NOW FAMOUS article by Jean-Francois Deniau about Anglo-French nuclear cooperation comes conveniently on the heels of a French reminder to the Common Market Commission that it's their turn for the Brussels presidency. Francoise Malfatti's term is expected to run till January, 1973, when Britain and the other applicants join the European club.

Deniau, a suave young (43) diplomat who speaks better English than Gallic pride allows him to admit—he once dismissed one of Geoffrey Rippon's negotiating positions as "simply not decent"—will obviously be a strong contender.

But the whisper is that France has an ex-Minister in mind to head the Commission. And the betting in Brussels is that Edgar Faure, who burned his fingers as Minister of Education by trying to introduce university reforms after the events of 1968, is the man most likely.

Faure was twice briefly Prime Minister during the Fourth Republic and has held most other senior posts, including Foreign Affairs. He used to be a Radical, but is now a Gaullist. Although he is 63, Faure gave a notice earlier this year that he intended to fight Pompidou (or any other) for President of France in the 1976 elections. Another good reason for sending him to Brussels?

### Sueds' corner

**"P**PRIVATE EYE" celebrates its tenth anniversary (again) with a memorial slab on its front covers to those who "did not sue in vain." The last name inscribed on the roll is that of James Harold Wilson, whose latest writ is still much in Greek Street thoughts.

The men from the "Eye" have been busy of late soliciting the advice and good offices of a number of Labour luminaries. But sources not a thousand miles from Sue Grabbit and Ruanne suggest that James Harold is sore offended and intends to pursue them all the way to the piggy bank.

### Ad lib

**J**ULIET MITCHELL, of the London Women's Liberation Workshop, wishes it to be known that the press and television have made cult figures of many women who have no connection with the liberation movement. Her opinion heads a press release announcing the publication of her first book, "Woman's Estate," by Penguin next Thursday.

Well, how is Juliet going to stare off overexposure by the telly and newspapers? Will she hide from the cameras and notebooks? "It would depend on what the television programme was or what sort of interview the newspapers wanted," she says. "So much depends on what you are offered." Watch it, Juliet.

## Doleful dilemmas

By John Palmer

**I**F the present stagnation continues we will have to get rid of another 500 workers. But even if the boom the Government promises comes about we will not be taking on extra labour. This sombre view of the future comes from a managing director of an electronics firm with factories in Scotland and the Midlands. It is an attitude heard all too often in industry to bring comfort to the 928,687 people still without work this month.

Much of the public concern about unemployment has understandably, concentrated on the short term. Everyone has his sights on the politically—though not economically—critical total of one million unemployed. It is assumed that when this dreadful winter high point has been reached the economy will be set on the road to recovery and unemployment will fall to the levels we have been used to since World War Two.

But this view is now being



Palmer: Doleful dilemmas

challenged both by industrialists and by economists working on longer term employment trends. Even if the economy does recover, and production with it, there are grounds for fearing that the pick-up in employment will be much less than in any previous post-war recovery cycle.

In the view of the pessimists a fundamental change

## BARRY NORMAN

### Ad man's injunction

**A** MERICA'S Federal Trade Commission has put TV advertisers in the torturing position of having to tell the truth about their products, a move which ITV might do worse than emulate. If nothing else, the resulting breast-beating and cries of "Mea culpa!" would turn the commercials into compulsive viewing, like eavesdropping on the confessional.

"For God's sake," viewers would complain, impatiently, "do they have to break the adverts up with these dreary programmes?" It would be worth the licence fee just to watch a motor manufacturer smiling through the pain as he is admitted: "Well, actually, our car isn't really better than anyone else's. As a matter of fact, it's bloody awful."

"The petrol consumption's laughable, the gearbox fell out four times on the test run, the handbrake is so placed as to induce a hernia whenever it's applied and, even brand new, this model couldn't pass the MOT test, unless you break the examiner. On the other hand, the profit margin's enormous."

It's a chastening thought that perhaps the only commercial that can cross its heart and hope to die in the conviction that it tells the truth is a cigarette. It is one that says cigarette smoking causes cancer and other boring diseases.

Can (one only asks, you understand) as much be said of, say, soap ads? Does Caliban really take it on or are those horrid underarms removed off-camera by an army of coolies habing bell out of the washing with fat stones?

Could we not, in the interests of truth, occasionally have the consumer's point of view? For instance: "Dear Sir, I've watched the commercial in which a man smokes one of your cigars beside a sunny lagoon while a half-naked girl splashes towards him. Well, I've spent many hours smoking innumerable cigars beside the Round Pond in Hampstead, and all I've got to say is a nasty cough. At no time did they cause voluptuous girls to tear off their clothes and writhe about in the water before me. Please refund my money or, alternatively, send me one writhing girl by return of post."

The most ambiguous commercial, however, and the one in greatest need of honest explanation, is the one where a moist-lipped model nibbles



Norman: Ad man's injunction

ecstatically on a stick of crumbly chocolate. Is she really under the impression that she's committing an act of, well, you know, or does she always eat her chocolate that way?

**I**N FLORIDA, members of the public can dial a number and, anonymously, earn a £200 reward by turning in a drug pusher. No such scheme, alas, could work in this country.

Here, any well-meaning informer-by-phone would get, in the following order, the engaged signal, total silence, an unbroken high-pitched scream, the Talking Clock, the bot line to 10 Downing Street, a heavy breather, the Mongolian Embassy, a crossed line, a Chinese restaurant in Wapping, total silence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Talking Clock, the Jimmy Young Show, the GPO's Father Christmas office in Hull, and the engaged signal.

Even to get that far he would need a phooe of his own since all public telephones in Britain are programmed to self-destruct as soon as anyone lifts the receiver.

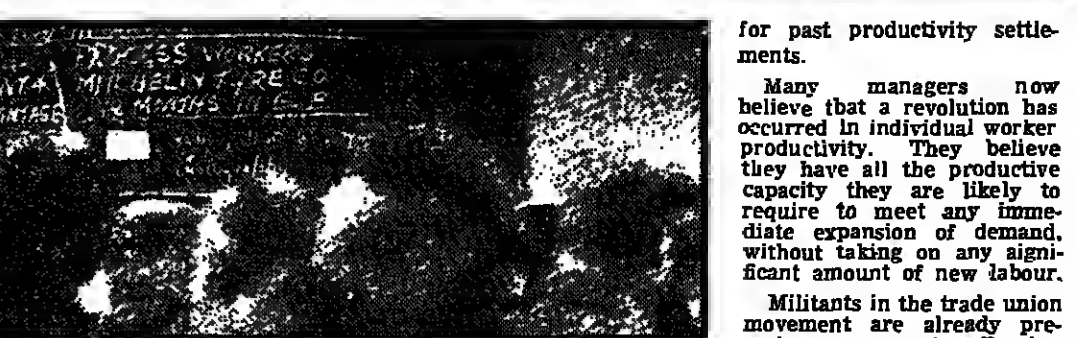
IT WAS VERY proper to remove the pictures of nude models before Princess Alexandra visited Earls Court, a heavy breather, the Mongolian Embassy, a crossed line, a Chinese restaurant in Wapping, total silence, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Talking Clock, the Jimmy Young Show, the GPO's Father Christmas office in Hull, and the engaged signal.

Members of the royal family, unlike everyone else, are born fully dressed and remain so for their entire lives, never being caught without their bras or knickers on. That being so, the princess would have been so astonished and horrified by the nude pictures that she would hardly have known where to look.

As it was she had little choice but to look at rows of seemingly identical motor-cars, which must have puzzled her a great deal. "Why," she probably asked, "have you brought me here to see these things?"

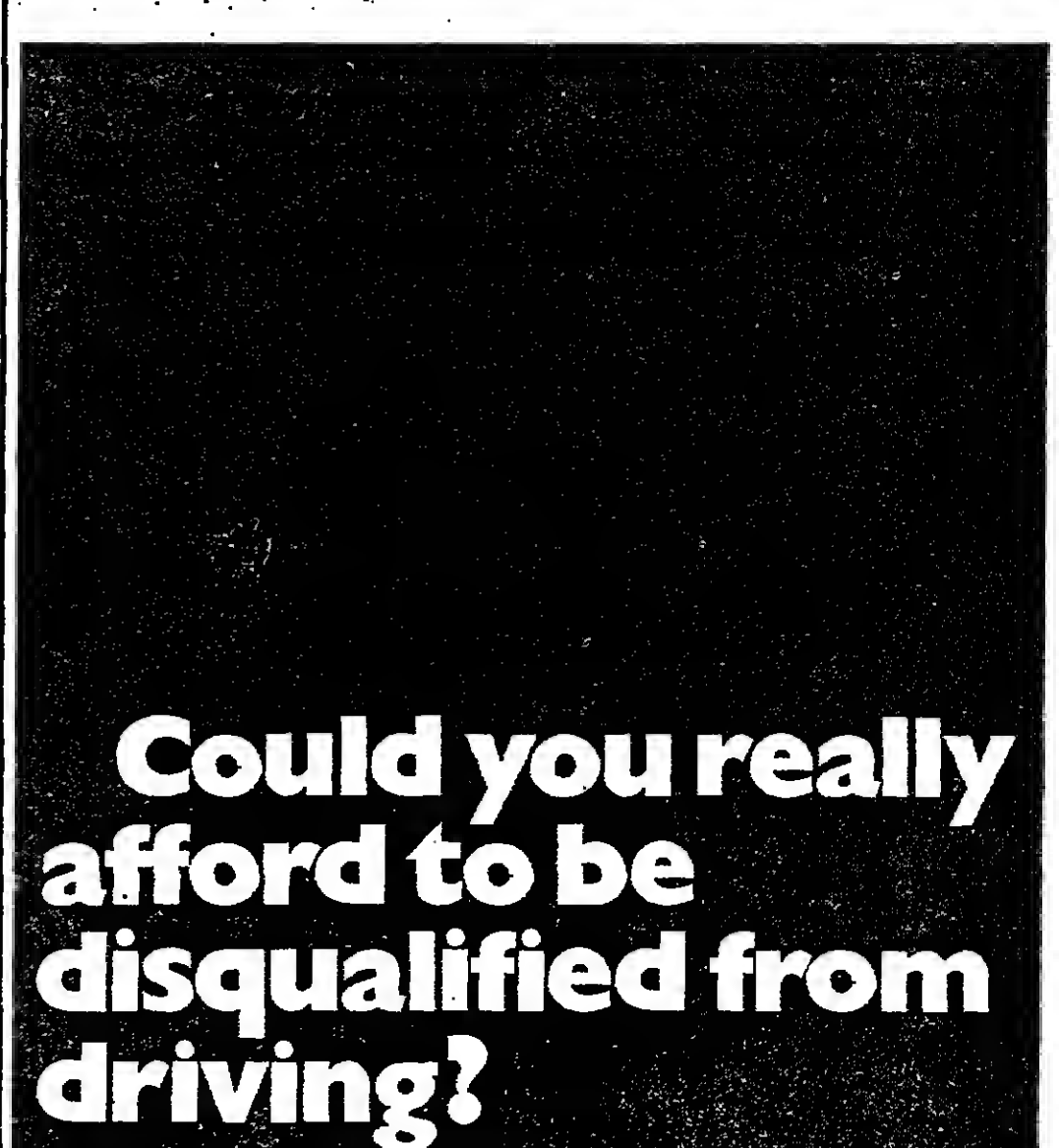
Anyone who had been there before the princess's visit must have sympathised. They at least would have known that the cars were only there in the first place so that model girls wearing nervous grins and precious little else could snarl precariously along their bonnets.

"Funny lot at Earls Court," the princess no doubt confided to her husband. "They thought I'd get a bang out of seeing a lot of cars. Do you suppose they're a bit kinky?"



Palmer: Doleful dilemmas

also been energetically pursued by both sides of industry in recent years and is regarded as an "open sesame" to prosperity. But wave after wave of productivity bargains has killed off jobs and job openings in industry. In that sense the present generation of young school leavers searching in vain for apprenticeships in industry is paying the price



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## Karume's charismatic socialism

RICHARD GOTT on the revolution and racialism in Zanzibar

"If you cannot visit Zanzibar, Havana, Peking, or even Paris when you get the urge, you are a slave," wrote George Jackson in one of his letters. Which behoves those of us who can to take full advantage of our freedom.

Zanzibar is not the revolutionary paradise that Jackson probably thought it was, but it certainly had a real revolution—perhaps the only one in black Africa—and the island remains a paradise, exotic and romantic as befits an island in the Indian Ocean.

Even the airport building looks like a sultan's palace, with arched windows and a castellated top. On the quayside are huge piles of red pepper lying in the sun, and mountains of cloves being shipped to Indonesia. So concerned with politics, I'd almost forgotten it was a spice island where a tree's bark gives off a smell of cinnamon and every blade of grass seems lemon-scented.

A perfect island for Robinson Crusoe. In among the breadfruit trees and the coconuts, you can find the burnt-out ruins of a sultan's harem, or a bath house lined with Persian tiles, constructed for some Omani prince's foreign bride. Almost anything grows, the land is so fertile. Within ten minutes of the town you can find rice and sugar-cane, as well as cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, oranges and lychees.

On the mainland, there is much talk of food shortages in Zanzibar. The Tanzanian "left" is not happy with developments on the island. The revolution of 1964 seemed so full of promise. Enthusiastic cadres had been trained in Cuba. The revolutionary spark in Zanzibar would spread to all Africa.

Now there is baffled non-comprehension. Zanzibar is like the favourite son, rarely spoken of since he went to the bad. The Zanzibari leader, Sheikh Karume, is the loony relative kept locked in the attic, occasionally emerging to make utterly preposterous statements that everyone tries not to hear.

To discover what is really happening in Zanzibar is almost impossible. In no other continent does truth seem to be such an elusive and relative concept. And if Africa as a whole is a mystery, how much more so is Zanzibar. The Tanzania "Standard" recently carried an article by its eloquent Socialist columnist, Philip Ochieng, which told of queues in Zanzibar "which go on for miles and hours on end, bidding their turns for rationed foods." Yet when I was there I saw no such queues. There was more food in the market than one saw in Havana 10 years after the revolution. Perhaps I wasn't looking in the right places and people were queuing in streets I didn't go down, or during hours when I was not on the move.

It is difficult in such matters to be other than horribly subjective. One has to believe people whose judgment one relies on. If Philip Ochieng says there's a food shortage in Zanzibar, there probably is. And he's probably right to criticise Karume for sending money off to alleviate famine in Kenya and Pakistan when Zanzibar's own food distribution system is evidently

at fault. And I can only agree with his attack on Zanzibar's "preoccupation with grandiose and economically dubious programmes, such as the building industry."

Vast schemes of slum clearances and flat building are going ahead which seem impressive until one pauses to count the cost and to calculate the economic cost. Housing is subsidised, but would it not be better to concentrate on slum improvement rather than on clearance if all workers are to secure an enhanced standard of living?

These arguments are sensible, especially when one considers that the Tanzanians are trying to "build socialism," and the Socialists in Dar-es-Salaam are anxious that their work of proselytisation should not be hindered by the curious activities of "The Boatman," as Karume is sometimes unceremoniously referred to. But there is an air of wishful thinking about all this. Zanzibar is not an African Cuba. There has in fact been a significant upheaval in Zanzibar, but Zanzibari "socialism" obeys none of the rules. The East Germans and the Chinese, who are believed to be present in force, are probably as baffled as anyone.

Socialism, Sheikh Karume seems to say, is about a different kind of world, not about a materially better one. "The old part of Zanzibar town has pretty much ground to a halt. It's a familiar phenomenon. When you introduce socialism, private trading comes to an end, and since cities exist as trading centres, they lose their raison d'être."

For the victims of this process, the results are painful. I went into several shops that advertised themselves as selling silver goods and curios, thinking to buy some trinkets. The owner, usually an Indian lost in thought on the sunny front step, would stumble back into the shop in search of the light switch. The eventual illumination would reveal walls covered with bare cabinets, holding perhaps a few ivory heads.

### Cultural distinction

The Zanzibar revolution was a black revolution against the non-African minority, but how difficult it is for the outsider to appreciate these differences. I spent a considerable amount of time trying to see if it was possible to identify the separate components that make up the Zanzibari population: Africans, Arabs, Comorians, Indians and Persians. An impossible task, though clearly they know themselves. As elsewhere it seems that the cultural rather than the racial distinction is crucial.

There is, however, a very definitely identifiable Zanzibari—soft-spoken, always ready to smile, alert and intelligent—the product one is tempted



Sheikh Abdulla Karume, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar

to feel, as with the Vietnamese, of a superior civilisation.

And Zanzibar, though united politically with mainland Tanzania, is still very much a separate entity going its own way. In many fields it takes a more radical stand than the mainland government. It keeps foreign participation in the economy to a minimum. Expatriates are few and far between. And it guards its independence jealously with its mammoth income from cloves, of which it has a near world monopoly. It must be one of the few underdeveloped countries to have reaped the benefit of a rise in the price of a primary product in the past few years.

The key to the situation in Zanzibar lies with Sheikh Karume, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, first Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, ex-stoker and dockhand, founder of the African Dancing Club, boxing and soccer fan, revolutionary and reactionary by turns—and unquestioned dictator of the island.

Probably few figures do so much to upset the liberal conscience as Sheikh Karume, or have so continuously and unintentionally sabotaged Tanzania's efforts at public relations in the Western world. Irrepressible, immensely well-intentioned, frequently

misunderstood—and equally often understood only too well—exceptionally popular and wholly unpredictable, he is essentially a tragic figure, for everything he touches seems to turn to dust.

In 1964, after the revolution, Professor Thomas Franck, of New York University, arrived on the island to advise on constitutional matters. The new government, he told reporters, has decided to re-establish constitutional government and the rule of law "by stages." The first stage, however, has yet to begin. Last year Karume pointed out that the colonialists had imposed a constitution on the people of Zanzibar without their consent and there was now no need for one.

In 1967, the International Commission of Jurists reported that the "blanket of silence" drawn over events in Zanzibar made a valid assessment of the situation impossible. It summarily concluded that not even his service was paid to the principle of representative government. Karume admits the charge. There have only been four elections in the island's history, he says. Only the last one, in July, 1968, was held on the basis of universal suffrage. In those elections, his Afro-Shirazi Party got more than 54 per cent of the vote and "still we were not allowed to form a government."

"Zanzibar had her elections on January 12, 1964," he adds. "It was the shortest and most perfect election there can be." On that day, the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar fled forever. Hundreds of his Arab subjects were massacred, and African nationalism came into its own.

Since then, Zanzibar has undergone a revolutionary process in which the uniquely twisted genius of Sheikh Karume has played a guiding role.

"Anyone who does not agree with the state of affairs of the country can leave at any time," he said in the early days, and those who can have poured out ever since. It costs £3,000, however, to take your Zanzibari wife from the island ("What do you think these girls can do in a foreign country if their husbands decide to leave them?" is the official explanation).

The Sheikh is no great fan of the British legal system and the re-establishment of the rule of law has taken some funny turns in his island. "A free State," he says, "will never be respected by other countries if its laws are still the same as those of the colonial era."

People's Courts came into being throughout Zanzibar at the beginning of 1970. The members of these numerous neighbourhood courts are all appointed by Karume. Justifying this shake-up of the legal system, Karume said that in future criminals would be judged according to the facts that had been established against them: "If a thief has stolen a banana, we will get hold of the banana and measure it up with the banana bunch, and if the banana fits where it had been ripped off, then he will be convicted."

### Penal decree

However some British laws, it seems, are worth preserving. Karume announced this year that the penal decree of 1934 "erected by the colonialists" would remain. "Soon after the revolution, we found the decree useful and worth preserving," he says.

Much that is wrong with Zanzibar today is in fact derived from the colonial tradition. Even revolutions find it hard to break away from their cultural inheritance. The last years of British rule in Zanzibar were characterised by an unhealthy and excessive use of State power. If one describes Zanzibar as a police state today, one must recall in the same breath that there have been few moments in its history when this was not true.

The most publicised objection to Karume's activities concerns race relations. Specifically there is a charge that last year, on September 6, four Zanzibari girls of Persian origin were married without the con-

sent of their parents to members of Karume's Revolutionary Council.

Karume is unashamedly a black racist. In a speech in Dar-es-Salaam at the beginning of March, he claimed that Tanzania was "for black Africans and not for others. If you on the mainland hide this fact from others, we in the islands do not. We know for sure that this country is for black Africans and it is in fact a crime if we tell people that they are also Tanzanian while they are not black." Karume's unequivocal stand on this issue brings him great popularity, akin to that won in a comparable context by Amos Powell.

Karume is obsessed by race and, like others with the same affliction, he has his own nutty solutions to the problem: only through intermarriage, he says, can the people of the different races of Zanzibar rebuild a stable and harmonious society. Those opposed to the idea, he retortates frequently, can pack up and go to where they think they belong. (And another thousand Asians do just that, to the plaudits of the African crowd.)

Karume then sets about putting his ideas into practice. He organises rallies where happily intermarried couples are exhibited and photographed, and finally, to cap it all, he encouraged African members of his Revolutionary Council to marry non-African girls—to the consternation of the world. Karume's perpetual theme has been the need to emancipate the African from his centuries-old subordination to other races. He often publicly ridicules parents who send their daughters to the Middle East to escape being married to black men.

It is easy to mock at the slave turned slave-owner, but Karume's utterances carry much weight in a Moslem community where women are still regarded as things rather than people.

If one tries to understand Karume rather than to condemn him, it is because the racial situation along the East African coast is not one which holds out much hope of a liberal solution. The Asian and Arab communities are such tightly knit units that there is little chance of their adapting to their changed circumstances. The Asians have been called the Jews of East Africa and their social organisation is unenviably familiar. Their feelings of superiority over the African are rarely hidden.

From the very beginning in 1964, Karume emphasised the need for the privileged Asian community to acquire roots on the land. Asian parents, he said, should see that their children were trained for all kinds of work. Young Asians, he urged, should work on the land like everyone else. But the Asian community in East Africa has been too philosophic on the need for regeneration through agriculture. The "back to the land" zeal of the early Zionists has no counterpart among the East African "Jews."

Karume sees the problem, but can offer no realistic solution. For all his faults, he is no Pope Dr. nor has Zanzibar yet become a Haiti. But it is not the best advertisement for socialism.

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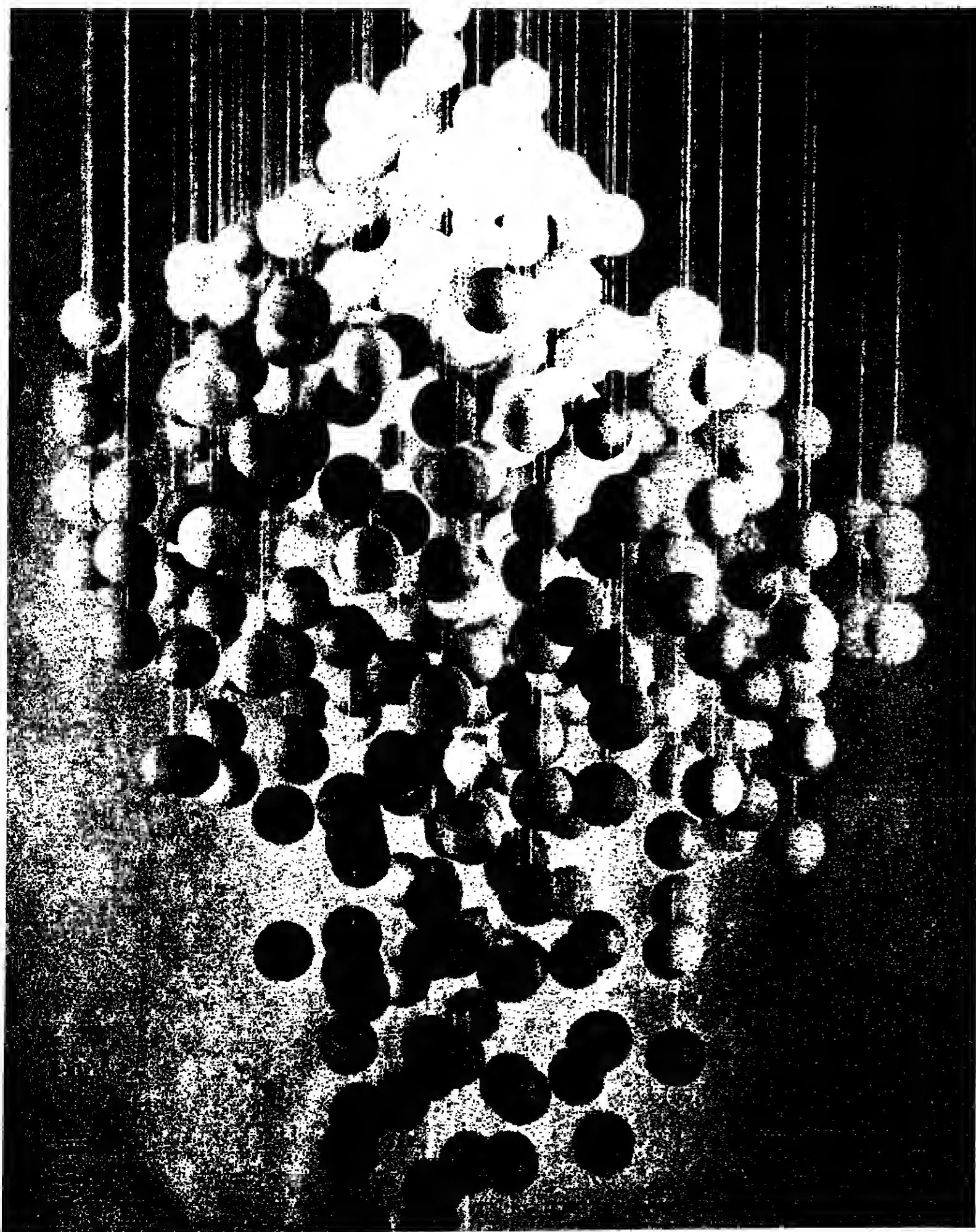
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## THE may answer Allied bid today

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Directors of Trust Houses to meet today to discuss for first time, Monday's takeover approach from Allied.

The main task at hand will be the appointment of a financial adviser. J. Henry Schroder was merchant banker to Trust Houses before the merger with Fortis but it is by no means certain that his services will be used in this case.

Meanwhile, Allied Breweries broke silence on the question of whether or not it was buying the shares on the market. "Neither they nor any associates," purchased such shares," group said in a brief statement.

Market dealers expressed surprise at this revelation partly because of the identity of the firm involved in Tuesday's market and partly because Allied's adviser went to the takeover panel on the basis of seeking a ruling on the takeover to be used in compliance with the Takeover Code. The answer was "no."

## later Walker reshuffle

Walker Securities is the wholly-owned subsidiary of its parent, the 46 per cent controlled satellite engineering and industrial Butterley is to buy it.

Consideration proposed by acquisition will be satisfied by the issue of 5 million ordinary shares of 10p each and £4,400,000 of new 10p per cent convertible unsecured stock 1986 of Butterley.

Directors of Butterley described these terms as fair and reasonable. They also stated that the acquisition of Butterley will considerably enhance the financial and trial base of the Butterley Group.

Following the transactions, C. Farling, a director of Walker Securities, will become chairman of the enlarged group.

Mr. J. F. Crittall, Mr. G. Austin and Mr. P. Plessey of Crittall-Hope Engineering will also join the board. It is also proposed that the name of Butterley be changed to Crittall-Hope Engineering Limited.

Directors of Butterley forecast that profits before tax and minority interests for the year ending March 31, 1972 will be not less than £100,000 and the directors of Crittall-Hope forecast that the year ending December 31, 1971 will be not less than £100,000.

View of the size of the transaction the directors of the group have requested the closure of the Stock Exchange and the Midlands and the Stock Exchange to suspension for the ordinary and loan stock of Butterley and the publication of the acquisition.

Following the transactions, the group's regional newspaper division continued to suffer from lower advertising revenue largely caused by the downturn in situations vacant notices.

Results for "The Times" are not consolidated since its losses are now borne by Thomson Scottish Associates, the holding company which represents the interests in the Thomson family.

## O'Brien speaks out against floating exchange rates

By ANTHONY HARRIS

Sir Leslie O'Brien, Governor of the Bank of England, came out firmly for regulation of exchange rates—and rather less explicitly—for regulation of prices and incomes in his speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet last night.

But he warned the City that the Bank was firmly committed to banking freedom, and would not go back to controls "when the going gets rough."

Sir Leslie's firm opposition to floating, even transitionally, "I do not myself believe that market forces alone would produce the appropriate structure of exchange rates, even if governments were to allow this to occur"—is a rebuff for Mr. John Connolly, who has called for a "clean float" as one way to achieve adequate revaluations.

Sir Leslie stressed that revaluations should be "realistic," and the Chancellor, Mr. Anthony Barber, said much the same. "Of course we shall

## Hambros sells its US bank

First Empire State Corporation

has acquired the Hambros American Bank and Trust Company, with net assets of \$22.2 million at the date of the last balance sheet, which is controlled by Hambros Bank. The \$21.75-million purchase price will be covered by a \$20.75 million cash payment and the balance in common stock of the First Empire State Corporation.

The Hambros decision to sell its US banking subsidiary is the direct result of the US Bank Holding Company Act, which became effective on January 1. Following the deal there will be an active association between First Empire and Hambros to maintain and develop international business. Mr. Charles Hambros, deputy chairman of Hambros Bank in London, will join the board of First Empire and Mr. Charles R. Diebold will join the board of Hambros Bank, which is shortly to move to new headquarters on Madison Avenue.

## Thomson down £1.3M at mid-year

Pre-tax profit of the Thomson Organisation collapsed from £3.1 million to £1.3 million for the six months ended June but the board is to maintain the interim dividend at 10p per cent.

The slump in profit is in spite of a year 14 per cent increase in turnover to £50.8 million which was largely due to increased business by Thomson Holidays.

The group's regional newspaper division continued to suffer from lower advertising revenue largely caused by the downturn in situations vacant notices.

Results for "The Times" are not consolidated since its losses are now borne by Thomson Scottish Associates, the holding company which represents the interests in the Thomson family.

The board reports that the postal strike cost the group directly at least £800,000 while net costs of the holiday business jumped from £187,000 to £522,000 in the first half.

## BOAC in holiday package deal

By VICTOR KEEGAN  
Industrial Correspondent

While the Government has been busy trying to hived-off State-owned travel companies The National Airlines, BOAC and BEA have been discreetly hiving-in.

Yesterday the Trust Houses Fote group announced that the two airlines had agreed to purchase a 40 per cent stake (twenty per cent each) in its two subsidiaries Hickie Borman and Millbank Travel (Flair). The purchase price is believed to be small—around £500,000—but it is happening at a time when the Government is negotiating to sell off Thomas Cook and has already bived off another travel company, Lunn-Poly.

BOAC and BEA are already plying with the Trust Houses group which is currently the subject of a take-over bid by Allied Breweries through a shared interest in the New York based tour operation of Fourways. Trust Houses are also linked with BEA in airport catering and hotels in the UK, Paris, Malta, and Cyprus.

The new deal makes good sense to BOAC because it should help to fill surplus Jumbo jet capacity on the Atlantic run.

Although such expansion of State interests into the travel sector may cause a stir among Tory party ranks the move fits in with the Confederation of British Industry's guidelines for State enterprises. These state that where the public sector expands its ancillary activities it should do so in partnership with private capital.

In the Fourways travel link BOAC is planning to take 31 per cent of the company, BEA 20 per cent, and Trust Houses-Forte 49 per cent.

The company offers Americans a two-week package flight to Majorca, Tunisia, Costa Del Sol, or Madeira, including stopovers in London.

## The pound

	Market Rates	Closing Rates
York...	2.40 1/2-2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2-2.40 1/2
London...	2.40 1/2-2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2-2.40 1/2
Paris...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Frankfurt...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Geneva...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Zurich...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Basel...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Brussels...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Amsterdam...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Stockholm...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Copenhagen...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Helsinki...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Tallinn...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Riga...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Vilnius...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Kiev...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Moscow...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Prague...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Warsaw...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Budapest...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Belgrade...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Sofia...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Bucharest...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Bratislava...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Vienna...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Salzburg...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
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Rome...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Naples...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Milan...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Turin...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
Genoa...	116.35-116.35	116.35-116.35
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Chiasso...	116.35-116.35	116.35



# Thomas Tilling profits up nearly 50 per cent

There is no stopping Thomas Tilling, the industrial holding group. At the half-year stage an increase from £113 million to £149 million in sales has produced a rise from £5.5 million to £7.35 million in the pre-tax profit, a result which is struck after £3.02 million (£2.5 million) for depreciation.

Earnings have improved from 2.4p to 3.3p per share and the dividend is being raised by one point to 10 per cent.

The 33 per cent increase in the pre-tax profit, which stems from a 33 per cent advance in sales, reflects a 23 per cent improvement by existing interests and a contribution of £375,000 by acquisitions since July 1, 1970.

Construction materials, vehicle distribution, and wholesaling and merchandising, made a significant contribution to the higher profits. Insurance business, but glassware and textile interests earned less than in 1970.

**Mothercare grows 56 pc**

Mothercare has maintained its outstanding growth record with a 56 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.2 million for the six months ended September. The group, which manufactures and markets maternity and baby clothes and equipment, opened five new stores during the half-year, bringing its total number to 137. Sales over the six months went up 30 per cent to £11 million. The ordinary shares of Mothercare are privately held but the preference shares are quoted.

**Philip Hill puts up interim**

Philip Hill Investment Trust is to raise its interim dividend from 8½ pence to 10 pence. The trust, which has a net asset value of £1.15 per share, has gone up from 136½ pence to 179½ pence.

Net earnings after tax have increased from £958,000 to £1,230,000 for the six months ended September but the board says that income during a second half-year is not expected to grow at the same rate.

**Harmo ahead but cautious**

With profit up from £470,000 to £540,000 in the first six months of 1971, Harmo Industries, manufacturer of silencers for the replacement market, is

raising its totorum dividend from the equivalent of 4.58 pence to 5 pence.

The directors point out that the commissioning of two major new factories was not finally completed until after the end of the half-year. While this was achieved with minimal disruption of production it is only realistic to anticipate that part of the cost will be carried forward into the second half.

"Demand continues at a satisfactory level for all the companies in the group."

**Adepton rights issue terms**

Adepton, the motor-cycle and motor-cars agents and distributors, announced the terms of its expected rights issue yesterday.

It is to raise some £5 million through a two-for-three rights issue at 72½ pence.

The money will be used towards payment of the £4.7 million loan made to Adepton by the National and Grindlays Bank in connection with the acquisition of the ordinary capital of Williams Hudson earlier this month.

**Transformation by S. & K. Holdings**

A reorganisation and better trading conditions have transformed the earnings performance of S. & K. Holdings.

Chairman Mr William McPhail reports a first-half profit of £808,000, against only £58,000 for the corresponding period. Earnings have shot up from 0.2p to 3p per share and shareholders are to receive a 7 per cent interim and a one-for-two scrip issue. The group paid a single dividend of 6 pence in 1970-1.

In their last annual report the board forecast that the profit would be doubled to some £1.5 million this year and it now confidently expects that this target will be exceeded by a comfortable margin.

**Vernon Fashion share placing**

Sternberg Flower is placing 630,000 ordinary 10p shares of the Vernon Fashion Group at a price of 47p each per share. The chairman is Mr Sidney Marks, who is also chairman of MY Dart and the principal

business of the Vernon fashion group is the retailing of ladies' and children's wear, much of which is manufactured within the group.

Subject to the usual provisions, the directors forecast a pre-tax profit of not less than £140,000 for 1971-2 and a dividend of 18 pence. On the basis of the placing price, the gross dividend yield would be 6.81 per cent, the price earnings 8.92. Estimated dividend cover is 1.65 times.

**Fairfax Jersey to pay 27½ pc more**

The dividend of the Fairfax Jersey group is being raised by 27½ points, a final of 27½ pence making a total of 47½ pence.

In a comment on trading, directors say that although profit showed a 21 per cent increase they look to the year primarily as one of consolidation and preparation for future growth and versatility.

All aspects of the business have been strengthened "with particular attention given to building and a strong financial base and competitiveness."

New knitting units are being expanded and entry into means-wear fabrics has been well received. "These will play an important part in the group's expansion," directors say.

**London Brick paying more**

London Brick—which in August reported an increase in profits from £1.25 million to £3 million for the first half of the current year—is to raise its interim dividend from 7½ to 8 pence.

The board also reported yesterday that demand for the group's products remained very strong. Higher production had more than offset the benefit derived last year from stock reduction.

**Hawtin switch pays off**

Hawtin, which over the last two years has switched its main activities from engineering to banking and finance, is raising its interim dividend from 7½ to 8 pence.

Pre-tax profits have increased from £558,000 to £740,000 while the chairman is Mr Sidney Marks, who is also chairman of MY Dart and the principal

## Jessel earnings top £4M forecast

Results from Jessel Securities for 1971 are even better than the strong profit rise foreshadowed in the interim statement. "In excess" of £4 million, the company had produced £4.35 million. And as well as the forecast rise in dividend from 35 to 48 pence, the company proposes a one-for-eight scrip issue for all classes of ordinary stockholders.

Profit available for distribution is £1,918,000—over £1,000 above the projected minimum—against £1.3 million. Earnings per share work out at 15.5p against 13p.

While the results do not include an contribution from Brightside Engineering, they do include earnings from principal associated companies for the first time: this source accounted for £180,000 net.

**5% work in engineering**

Britain's mechanical engineering industry employs 5 per cent of the country's total labour force, and produced 15 per cent of our exports last year.

These facts come from a digest of statistical information on the industry published yesterday by the National Economic Development Office.

There are around 9,000 companies in the industry, but 6,000 of these employ fewer than 25 people and only account for 8 per cent of the industry's output. Less than 200 companies account for more than half the net output—but no single company has more than 5 per cent of the total output.

**Wadkin beats the trend**

A new £400,000 machine tool factory has been opened in Leicester, in spite of the extremely depressed state of the industry, by Wadkin, manufacturers of numerically controlled machine tools.

The chairman, Mr William Sims, said at the opening that "contrary to the situation elsewhere in the machine tool industry, our company has increased its orders by over 50 per cent since the beginning of this year."

## A lopsided anatomy of takeover mania

By ANTHONY HARRIS

"It's a pretty blistering indictment of the shareholders," says the comment of a Leyland director after a special meeting had approved the merger with BMC without asking a single question. It is also an apt enough summary of "The Leyland Papers," Graham Turner's account of the whole string of mergers which led up to that.

This is not a book about the motor industry, nor even—except in short digressions—about the companies. It is a book about personal power.

For this reason it gives a pretty lopsided view—the view of a confidential secretary—of the history: it is rather like a C. P. Snow plot with the character and motivation left out.

But although he presents only a very small part of the truth, Turner's theme—when he surfaces from time to time from the sexy glamour of his cast of directors—is that we give our top managers more power than is good for them or us.

None of the leading characters in the story—giving credit to Lord and Lady Austin, Lord and Lady Spurrer, and Lord and Lady Edwards, and later over Sir George's date of retirement.

What is missing here is the real issue in the fight: Leyland wanted a takeover, not a merger, because nothing less would enable them to sort out the BMC management. Harriman and Edwards could not be expected to preclude over the dismemberment of companies they had created and the disintegration of their friends: Stokes and the Leyland board required absolute power.

This is still an unedifying way to take business decisions, but it is something more than the high-salaried gang warfare that appears from Turner's account: indeed the subsequent history both of appointments—many of them either from inside BMC at Pressed Steel or outside the group altogether—and of performance suggest that Lord Stokes has learned the difficult lesson of sharing power. With such a schooling, that is a veritable achievement.

But the lesson of this rather squalid story is not that en-

lightened autocracy is the ideal (the conclusion of Anthony Jay's amusing sociology of managerial power, *Management Machines*). It is surely that the structure of all-powerful or executive chairman and sub-vicarious board leaves our economic life in dangerous hands.

It leads to takeover mania—the only effective sanction against incompetent autocrats, but also pursued for its own sake, for the expansion of personal power.

It is built on a myth of participating shareholders, and allows no voice to those really concerned—workers, customers, the community (although the scene in which Harold Wilson helps the merger with a dose of the Chequers treatment is rich in human comedy).

If British Leyland was an exceptional case, or the motor industry a wonder of backwardness, we might regard this account as of historic interest only. But the lesson is endlessly repeated—in AEL, in the textile wars, recently in Trust House Forte.

We need to reform not just the law and accounting but the structure and accountability of our big companies. If we do not attack this problem, we will remain spectators at the jousts in which our so-called managers fight with the tactics of medieval barons over the succession to companies organised for the nineteenth century.

"The Leyland Papers" by Graham Turner, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 22.7s.

## Company news briefs

**Final results**  
George Ward Holdings: 11½ pence, making 14 pence (12½ pence). Pre-tax profit, £408,377 (£288,865).

**Interim results**  
English and International Trust: 11p (same) per share. Pre-tax profit £300,000 (£223,000).

**Industrial and General Trust:** 6½ pence (same). Pre-tax profit £36,341 (£102,344).

**Hopkinson Holdings:** 7 pence (same). Pre-tax profit £1,371 (£730,000). Reduction in demand

at home has been offset by increased exports. Orders while figures indicate that improvement forecast last May should be achieved this year.

**London and County Securities:** Pre-tax profit for half year to September 30 £412,000 (£380,000). Int. div. 9 pence already declared.

**Scottish Mortgage and Trust Co:** 1p per share (same).

**W. Carrington and Company:** 0.6p (same). Pre-tax profit £520,200 (£582,000).

**Milnes Group (Holdings):** 10 pence (same). Net profit £51,571 (£42,043).

**Scientific and Electronic Industries Trust:** No interim as forecast (3p). Final not less than 3p (same). Pre-tax revenue, £38,171 (£46,232).

**John L. Jacobs:** 7 pence (same). Board expects to pay a final dividend of not less than 12 pence, making 19 pence (same).

## Wall St slump brings out sellers

Stock markets were in a thoroughly dejected state yesterday following yet another dismal performance on Wall Street. There, the 12-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average overnight took the fall during the past six trading sessions to little short of 38 points.

So, with investors faced with another depressing set of unemployment figures, and cautious, anyway ahead of the crucial parliamentary debate on EEC entry, it was not really surprising that prices were left to the mercy of sellers. By the close the Financial Times' ordinary index was down 7.7 points at 404.7.

Selling persisted throughout the day and at times, was quite sizeable. By the close, losses, often of about 10p or more, outnumbered gains by something like three to one in the industrial sections.

There was little cheer in gilt-edged circles, either, as the prime rate cuts were soon whittled away and replaced with similar falls by the close. The new tap stock—Treasury 8 per cent 2002½—finished at 1/16 premium (after 1/16 premium) on the £95 issue price.

Among the industrial leaders Unilever was particularly poor, slumping 16p to 287½p. Trust Houses Forte was much quieter than of late and, after fluctuating between 160p and 167½p, closed 2p easier at 165½p.

Banking and insurance provided little encouragement. Example, Stone Platt tumbled 10p to 61½p on the forecast of profit similar to that of the previous year. A 35 per cent drop in Plessey first-quarter profit cut the shares by 3p to 120p.

On the brighter side, renewed institutional support lifted Hawker 9p more to 225p ahead of the half-time figures.

Banks and insurance recorded a number of falls exceeding 10p.

Mining sectors remained out of favour with copper depressed by a suggestion that production should be cut back. A report that the Libyan Government planned to supply 51 per cent of the country's oil producing operations weighed heavily on oils. BP plunged 12p to 60½p.

Among leading industrialists, Becthams, 110p, dropped 9p while falls of 3 to 6 were shown by ICI, 269p, Fisons, 320p, Glaxo, 387½p, and Turner and Newall, 357½p.

## CLOSING PRICES

Account October 29  
Settlement November 9

British Funds	Dallas	SPR Ind.	Complex	CUB Ind.
Transport	415	184	82	429
Sec 98-73	37½-42½	184	82	429
Sec 70-81	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 72-77	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 73-78	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 74-79	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 75-80	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 76-81	31½-36½	184	82	429
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Sec 86-91	31½-36½	184	82	429
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Sec 88-93	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 89-94	31½-36½	184	82	429
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Sec 10-15	31½-36½	184	82	429
Sec 11-16</				



★

Monday, November 7, 7.30 p.m.

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# Feather fears that jobless figures show a 'hard core'

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The number out of work in Britain and Northern Ireland rose this month by only a marginal 835, to 929,687.

This was better than union leaders and Opposition MPs had feared, but the Government was cautious about predicting any sustained improvement on the basis of the figures. Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, drew attention to a disturbing aspect of this month's figures when he said: "The trend of unemployment is still upward, and it is taking on a hard core aspect."

Mr Feather was concentrating on the "wholly unemployed" figures for Great Britain. On October 11 they stood at 800,162. Seasonally adjusted, the figure was about 833,000 or 3.6 per cent of the total work force. In the four weeks between the counts for September and October, the number wholly unemployed increased by 24,408. Even after seasonal adjustment the increase was 14,100.

So Mr Feather is right to claim that the "trend" has not yet been reversed. The only consolation for the Government is that the rate of increase is gradually slowing down. The seasonally adjusted figures have increased on average by 14,900 a month in the three months from July. On September 11, the increase over the previous month was 21,600 a month in the six months since April.

Mr Feather also underlined the decline in vacancies. "Vacancies are 10,000 down, and the most serious figure of all from an economic aspect is that there are now 500,000 fewer

jobs than a year ago," he said. In fact the total number of unfilled vacancies on October 8 was 158,574, which was 9,924 less than on September 7. Unfilled vacancies for young people made up 4,356 of this reduction. In October there were 39,561 openings for youngsters.

Adult vacancies numbered 119,209 on October 6. This was 5,568 less than in September, and 12,704 less than in July. The seasonally adjusted figure decreased by about 1,600 in October. The seasonally adjusted figures have decreased on average by about 1,900 a month in the three months from July to October and by about 2,100 a month in the six months since March.

The TUC does not regard this month's figures as a reason for modifying its campaign against unemployment, due to start on Saturday in Sheffield with Mr Hugh Scanlon as the main speaker.

"Industrialists as well as trade unionists are now recognising that the TUC is right to call for greater public enterprise investment and new public agencies, such as our

proposal for a Clydeside Development Authority, in order to achieve a rate of growth of at least 5 per cent a year. This is the minimum needed over a period of years to bring about a return to full employment," Mr Feather said last night.

The number of people out of work in Northern Ireland dropped by 2,444 to 43,124. But the drop "was not a brighter indication for the future," a Government spokesman said in Belfast. The decrease could be accounted for by the number of school leavers who had been forced to return to school.

The Ulster Office said that output from factories in Northern Ireland continued to rise sharply in spite of the IRA. Even manufacturing industries, a chief target for the bombers, have thwarted the terror campaign and show a marked rise in production," the office said.

RAF aircraft orders, page 5. MPs try to set emergency debates, page 6. Graduate unemployment, page 7. Leader comment, page 12. Long-term prospects, page 13.

# Heath denies 'nuclear pooling'

By HELLA PICK

The Prime Minister has reaffirmed his conviction that there should eventually be an Anglo-French nuclear deterrent "held in trust for Europe." This, he believes, can come only after Europe has progressed towards close political cooperation. But he has firmly denied that Britain would have to share atomic secrets with France.

Mr Heath said yesterday his views on Anglo-French nuclear defence cooperation have been on record for six years.

The Prime Minister was answering questions in the Commons about an article in Le Monde by Jean Francois Deniau, the EEC Commissioner for External Affairs, which argued that there could be no nuclear cooperation between France and Britain without the abolition by the US Congress of the McMahon Act, under which Britain has exclusive access to certain US atomic technology secrets.

The article had been summarised in the Guardian on Wednesday, and Mr John Moodelson wanted to know from the Prime Minister whether Mr Heath intended to set up a third nuclear deterrent. The Government has always denied this.

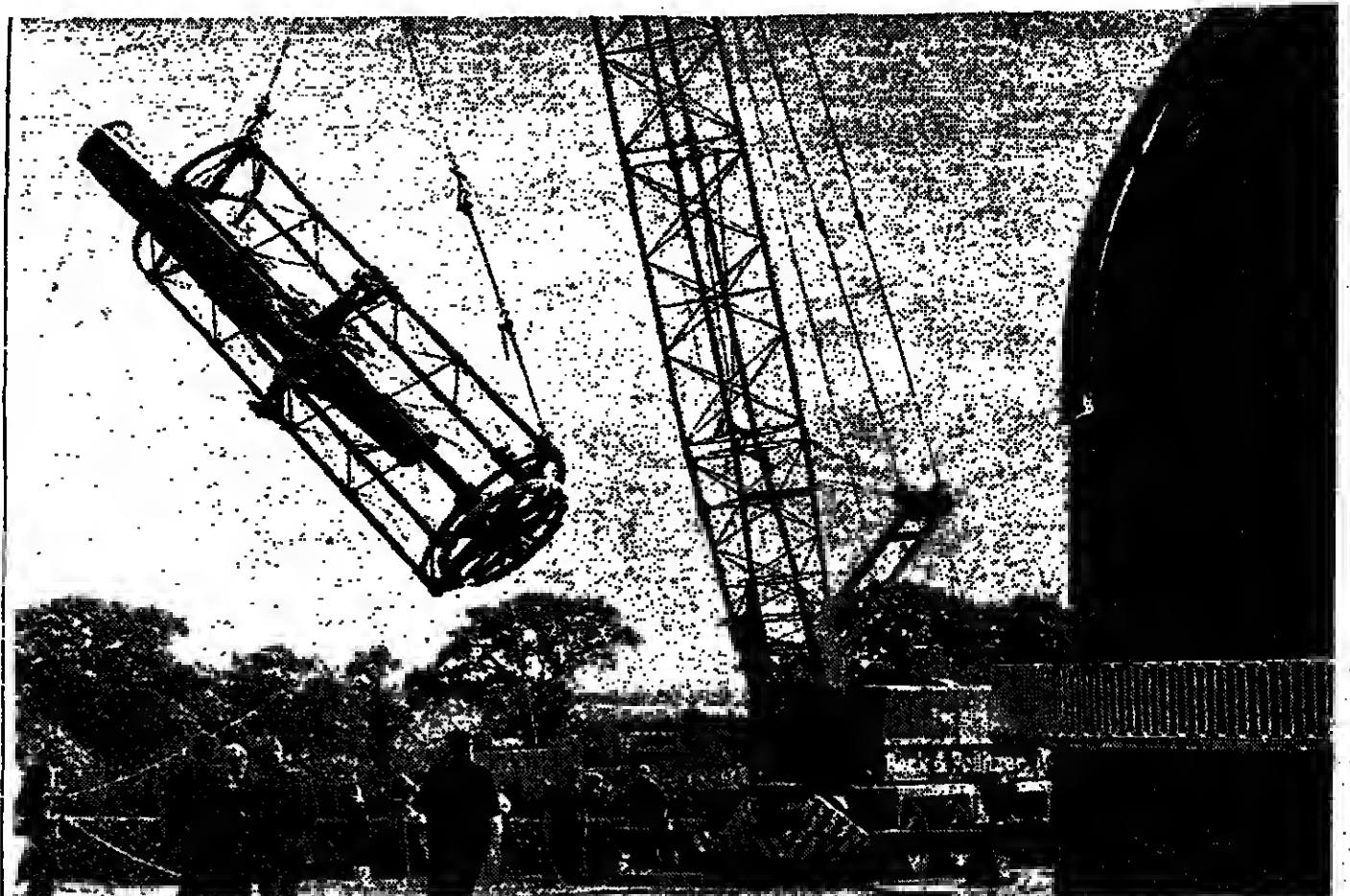
Mr Heath also strongly denied that any secret nuclear deal was being made with President Pompidou during last May's Anglo-French summit. British officials maintain that questions about atomic affairs were discussed at best for 90 seconds. The French view then was that questions of defence must be left until after the Community is enlarged.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, when he opened the Commons debate on Common Market membership, nevertheless referred to defence. He said that there was no doubt that Western Europe will in future have to carry a greater share of the burden. But he made a distinction between the nuclear deterrent and conventional forces. He said that the nuclear deterrent will continue to maintain the nuclear deterrent in Europe but that the Western European must take a large responsibility for conventional defence. He agreed that sooner or later the Community countries would have to consider the existence of the McMahon Act, but stressed that Mr Deniau was writing in "Le Monde" in his personal capacity.

Earlier, Foreign Office officials had stressed not only that Mr Deniau had in no way suggested that he was writing on behalf of the EEC Commission and that moreover the Commission had no powers to discuss political or defence questions on behalf of the EEC countries; officials also insisted that the French on nuclear questions. President Pompidou has shown little interest in Anglo-French nuclear cooperation.

Mr Heath developed his ideas on European defence cooperation in the Commons lectures in the US in 1967. He argued that in the long run cohesion of the EEC in general could not be achieved without a coming together on defence.

But British Midland Airways was told by the Department of Trade that some passengers were not bona-fide members of charter clubs.



A 28in. telescope being removed from the Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux, Sussex. The dome it occupied there is needed for a more modern, wide-angled instrument.

# 320,000 Fords recalled

By our Motoring Correspondent

Ford is recalling 320,000 Cortinas and Capris sold in Germany, Holland and the United States for safety reasons. The cars were supplied to the US between December 1969 and July 1970. 8,500 are British-made Cortinas but the fault concerns a German-made component. None of the cars was on the British market.

The defect was first reported by the Germans after 23 failures came to light. One involved a minor accident in which nobody was injured. Ford says that the component is a spring between the wheel and the collapsible safety steering system and comes under heavy strain in parking and low-speed manoeuvring.

About 12,000 cars assembled in Holland are also being recalled. The company said last night that although Ford of Germany "has a big problem" Ford of Britain's manufacturing standards were not in question.

# Flight delayed

Eighty charter passengers were told yesterday that their departure to New York would be delayed for eight hours. They had each paid £79 return and were booked to fly from Stansted on Wednesday.

But British Midland Airways was told by the Department of Trade that some passengers were not bona-fide members of charter clubs.

# Paper chase in Fleet St

By MALCOLM STUART

Miss Bernadette Devlin failed to bring the building sites of London to a standstill yesterday. But, undaunted, she led about 300 people on a somewhat insecure tour of Fleet Street.

About 10 per cent of her followers were Irish. Miss Devlin had said she aimed to paralyse the London building industry by getting all the Irish workers to support her. In fact, the bulk of her following was a normal crowd, long of hair and short of years.

The commentary for the demonstration, also indignantly provided by Miss Devlin's companion, Mr Eamonn McCann. There were a few warm-up shouts about the Tory press as the procession set off from the Mermaid Theatre, opposite the "Times" building, but "Sieg Heil" slogans were produced only when the marchers reached the "Daily Express".

Fleet Street, of course, is notoriously short of newspapers. Most of the offices are in side streets of which the public knows little. So Mr McCann had to entertain his followers at this point, since he could find nothing to say about the Nottingham Guardian Journal, by announcing: "We regard the lying British capitalist press and their plans as legitimate targets for the Irish people in their struggle for independence."

But he brightened up as the procession neared El Vino, the famous Fleet Street wine bar. Inside there you will no doubt find Mr Derek Marks and Mr John Junor, the editors of the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express". That's where the stories from Northern Ireland are reported. That's as close as they ever get to Northern Ireland.

In fact, Mr Derek Marks has relinquished the editorship of the "Daily Express". The next building to receive a flow of invective from Mr McCann was the innocent Fleet Street Post Office, which until seven years ago housed the London office of the Guardian. The newspaper's name still appears above the building, but Mr McCann was apparently unaware that the paper has moved elsewhere.

"The Guardian and its Belfast correspondent, Simon Winchester, are responsible for more lies about the North of Ireland than any other British newspaper," Mr McCann said. "The so-called Liberal Press lies the most. It is just part of the Tory press."

Three Stormont MPs ended a 45-hour hunger strike outside No. 10 Downing Street tonight, amid cheers from a large crowd. The MPs were protesting against alleged brutality to internees in Northern Ireland. The three, Mr Austin Currie, Mr John Hume, and Mr Paddy O'Hanlon, walked to the end of Downing Street where they were lifted shoulder-high before going to the Irish Club for a wash and food. They had been joined from time to time by the Westminster MPs Miss Bernadette Devlin and Mr Frank McCann. Cardinal condemnations, page 4. Faulkner accuses: Belfast MP in Daily Scuffle, page 5.

Waterworks post  
Mr Robert Melvin, director and former general manager of Bristol Waterworks Company, was yesterday elected next year's president of the British Waterworks Association.

# Six of the best

By our Education Staff

ETON COLLEGE is to introduce scholarships for talented children at State primary schools. The scheme will be restricted "for reasons of travelling convenience"—to pupils in six Southern counties.

Mr Michael McCrum, the headmaster, said yesterday that from next year "it would be six awards a year for children from under authority primary schools whose parents could not afford the fees."

He said that the scholarships, which include provision of up to £861 for boarding fees, will allow for extra school uniforms and books, could be worth £1,000 a year.

"We are hoping to get boys from really poor homes but whose parents are industrious. I believe from my experience with a similar scheme at my former school, Toadbridge, that boys will find they fit in very quickly and will be unaware of any social differences."

Candidates must "normally" live in Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Surrey, or Kent. Mr McCrum said this condition (which eliminates children from most of the poorest areas) was because of convenience in travelling. He said that London, for example, had or soon would have grammar schools which could cater for the brightest pupils.

The scheme involves taking two examinations—the first for a two-to-three-year junior scholarship for a preparatory school and the Eton scholarship examination.

# Jenkins will sit tight and stand for re-election

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Roy Jenkins is now expected to stay as deputy leader of the Labour Party and to lead the Labour pro-market lobby in Thursday's conclusive Commons division on the Common Market.

It was emphasised yesterday that Mr Jenkins had still not made up his mind, but it is understood that he is almost certain to allow himself to be nominated for re-election as deputy leader on the same day as the vote.

Mr Jenkins's followers at Westminster yesterday had a distinct air of militant defiance. In the face of Left-wing pressure for his resignation, reports that the demand was to be made publicly at last night's meeting

of the Parliamentary Labour Party led to a hurried private meeting of senior pro-market leaders.

A large body of them ostentatiously attended what is normally a routine party meeting so as to be ready to do battle with Mr Jenkins's assailants. But—perhaps after a quick head-count of the Jenkinsites—no such demand was made. Nothing more embarrassing arose than a request from Mr William Hamilton for the Shadow Cabinet to reconsider its decision not to table an Opposition amendment to the Government's motion on the EEC.

It is accepted that, had the Market vote taken place earlier in the parliamentary year, there would have been a strong

case for Mr Jenkins's resignation. But, of course, the vote takes place on the very day that nominations open for his post and those of party chairman and chief whip.

Therefore resignation is considered a senseless gesture smacking of political farce—Mr Jenkins would lay himself open to the accusation that he was engaging in empty political manoeuvres.

But careful soundings of party opinion have been taken by Mr Jenkins's followers. They report—with a certain amount of intentional arrogance—that they can find no serious desire for his resignation among those members whose opinion they would respect—that is, they regard the demand as coming exclusively from the party's Left-wing.

Market vote backlash, page 3

# 13 die in street blast

Continued from page one

by shattered glass. I saw one man blown by the explosion into the street. He was decapitated. It was terrible, utter devastation—just like a battlefield."

As soon as the emergency services arrived, the police appealed over loudspeakers for silence to enable the rescue teams to listen for any sounds which would help to locate people trapped under the debris.

The Regional Hospital Board said that a "major accident alert" went out immediately to all hospitals in the area.

The hospital emergency action was similar in scale to that on the night of the Ibrox Jark disaster on January 2, when 66 people died.

A gas board official said that the gas mains which could be the cause of the leak in the area were being cut off. He added: "We can assure the public that the board is putting every available effort into locating any gas leak there may be in the area. There is ample expertise, labour, and plant on the site to handle the situation."

Three of the first four dead named by Renfrewshire police were women: Mrs Audrey Davidson, Barrmill Road, Mauchline; Mrs Jean Donaldson, Birgildale Road, Castlemilk; Mrs Agnes Sands, Moneth Drive, Carleton; and John McDermott, Glasgow Road, Clydebank.

British Rail cancelled the because a retaining wall near the area of the explosion was in danger of collapsing on to the line.

Families evacuated from houses in the neighbourhood were being cared for in a local school. More than four hours after the explosion police and rescue services were continuing their search for bodies and people who might be trapped.

# A free vote for Labour peers

By our Political

Labour peers, who make their decisions independently of the Parliamentary Labour Party will (unlike Labour MPs) have a free vote on Thursday on British entry into the EEC. They are reported to be two in one in favour of entry.

Lord Shackleton, Leader of the Opposition in the Lords and a former Labour Minister, has been warned by anti-Market Labour peers that if he votes with the Government in favour of entry he will not be re-elected as leader.

But if, as is reported, Labour peers are in favour of entry by a majority, Lord Shackleton may still remain leader. He will not speak in the EEC debate. Neither will Lord Chalfont, who, as a member of the Wilson Government, was at one time responsible for relations between the British and the EEC Governments.

The Lords are to debate EEC entry on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, when they are expected to take a vote before the Commons finish their six-day debate at 1.0 p.m.

After the Lords and the

Commons have voted the present session of Parliament will be prorogued in the House of Lords late on Thursday. This is unusual, but the Lords have in recent years grown used to late hours, and a prorogation before midnight would rank as relatively early rising.

# Explosion kills two

Two men were killed and five injured last night in an explosion in the basement of a factory in the Newcast-on-Tyne. Four men had been cleaning a tank.

Two of the five injured have been detained in hospital but their injuries are not serious.

# Ark Royal fire

Firemen put out a fire on the aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal in Portsmouth harbour yesterday. The carrier's operational capability was not affected.

# Work-in threat

Continued from page one  
ted for a week or so. Employees who received redundancy notices yesterday will be expected to work normally next week and they will then be free to collect four weeks' pay before finishing.

Mr Jimmy Green, senior shop steward and chairman of the joint stewards' committee at Small Heath, told the workers at their meeting that those receiving notices should hand them back to the company, "and you come back in a week and occupy the factory." He claimed that there was motorcycle production work to be

done and other jobs could be found. Money would be sought "from all quarters," he said. Although the unions have not declared their official support so far, the BSA protests can expect every assistance. Mr George Evans, Midlands area organiser of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, said he was "100 per cent behind the workers."

Mr Evans, who is also a Birmingham city councillor, will be a member of a deputation which is to meet Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, next week.

Ald for BSA, page 15

# Bengali seamen allege torture

Mr John Stonehouse, the Labour member for Wednesbury, said last night that two immigration officials had been sent to the motor vessel Aziz Barty at Gravesend to investigate the second night that Bengali seamen were being tortured and held against their will.

# STOP PRESS

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Two of the five injured have been detained in hospital but their injuries are not serious.

# THE WEATHER

## AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Wind	Temp	Weather
East Coast	10-15	15-18	Sunny
South Coast	10-15	15-18	Sunny
West Coast	10-15	15-18	Sunny
London	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Manchester	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Birmingham	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Cardiff	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Belfast	10-15	15-18	Sunny

## AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports):

Area	Wind	Temp	Weather
Alaska	10-15	15-18	Sunny
London	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Manchester	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Birmingham	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Cardiff	10-15	15-18	Sunny
Belfast	10-15	15-18	Sunny

## LIGHTNING-UP TIMES

Birmingham 6.29 p.m. to 7.15 a.m.

London 6.34 p.m. to 7.17 a.m.

Manchester 6.24 p.m. to 7.07 a.m.

Nottingham 6.25 p.m. to 7.15 a.m.

High-Tide Table

London 4.00 a.m. to 4.17 p.m.

Dover 2.11 a.m. to 2.24 p.m.

SUN RISES 7.35 a.m.

MOON RISES 11.33 a.m.

MOON SETS 6.42 p.m.

MOON: 1st Qtr Oct 27.

Scotland and Northern Ireland will be mostly cloudy with rain times, some of which will be heavy. North-west England and Wales will be mainly dry, but with some rain or drizzle, but other parts of England and Wales will be mainly dry, but with some rain or drizzle. It will be rather warm generally, and the south-western winds will be strong to gale force in some parts, chiefly those in the North and West.

SE. Coast, Southern England, Channel Islands: Mainly dry with sunny intervals, but with some rain or drizzle. Wind SW fresh or strong. Max 15C, Min 10C.

London area: S. and S.W. winds, mainly dry, but with some rain or drizzle. Wind SW moderate to fresh. Max 15C, Min 10C.

SW England: S. and S.W. winds, mainly dry, but with some rain or drizzle. Wind SW moderate to fresh. Max 15C, Min 10C.

N. Wales, NW England, Lake District: Mainly dry, but with some rain or drizzle. Wind SW strong to gale. Max 15C, Min 10C.

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Scotland, Edinburgh and E. Scotland: Mainly cloudy with rain or drizzle, but some bright intervals. Wind SW strong to gale. Max 15C, Min 10C.

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